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# ***Daily Report***

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## **East Asia**

**FBIS-EAS-89-039**

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# Daily Report

## East Asia

FBIS-EAS-89-039

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1 March 1989

NOTICE TO READERS: An \* indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

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## Japan

### MITI Fears Unilateral U.S. Trade Action

OW0103074189 Tokyo KYODO in English 0725 GMT  
1 Mar 89

[Text] Tokyo, March 1 KYODO—Japanese officials expressed concern Wednesday about the new trade policy of U.S. President George Bush.

Reports on Bush's policy statement, which will be released to Congress on Wednesday, said the U.S. would consider unilateral action against violators of free trade if such action were necessary.

Officials from the Ministry of Trade and Industry (MITI) said they hope the U.S. would not adopt a protectionist stance or take unilateral action.

The report, a copy of which was obtained by KYODO NEWS SERVICE, said the U.S. prefers multilateral trade talks but would take unilateral action when necessary to open foreign markets to U.S. products.

MITI officials said they would closely monitor development, because the report could lead to use of the so-called "super 301" clause of the 1988 U.S. omnibus trade act.

### Nakasone Cancels Projected Visit to U.S.

OW0103041889 Tokyo KYODO in English 0259 GMT  
1 Mar 89

[Text] Tokyo, March 1 KYODO—Former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, who has become the target of opposition attacks in the Recruit stock scandal, has canceled a planned visit to the United States, his office said Wednesday.

Nakasone, who has flatly denied any part in the Recruit stock trading scandal, was originally scheduled to leave Tokyo on Tuesday for an 11-day lecture trip to the U.S.

But he announced the same day he would delay the trip until the Diet approves a 5.15 trillion yen supplementary budget. On Wednesday, however, he said he was canceling it.

Dissatisfied with government replies over Nakasone's role in the scandal, opposition parties had boycotted a session of the House of Representatives Budget Committee on Tuesday.

The former prime minister, at a press conference on Monday, denied any involvement in the scandal and insisted he was innocent of any wrongdoing.

At that time, Nakasone denied he had taken any initiative in the selection of the founder of Recruit Co., Hiromasa Ezoe, as one of the government's tax advisers in 1985, when Nakasone was in power.

Three of Nakasone's close aides purchased a total 29,000 unlisted shares in Recruit Cosmos Co., the real estate subsidiary of the information business giant Recruit Co., in the autumn of 1986.

The aides made huge profits after selling the shares after they went public on the over-the-counter market later.

Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, at Tuesday's Budget Committee session, said the prime minister has final authority in the section in the selection of government advisers but stopped short of saying how Ezoe was picked.

### U.S. Trade Representative's Remarks Welcomed

OW0103070189 Tokyo KYODO in English 0542 GMT  
1 Mar 89

[Text] Tokyo, March 1 KYODO—Japan's Agriculture Ministry welcomes a comment by U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills that the opening of Japan's rice market should be handled through multilateral rather than bilateral talks, ministry officials said Wednesday.

Hills told a congressional panel on Tuesday that the U.S. will seek the opening of Japan's rice market through multilateral talks, and the issue could be "corrected" through the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

An official of the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry said the ministry welcomes Hills' remark, which he said confirmed an agreement between the two nations that the opening of the rice market should not be regarded as a bilateral issue.

He added, however, that it is still unclear whether the U.S. plans to invoke unfair trade provisions in Section 301 of the omnibus trade law with regard to the rice issue.

Another official at the ministry predicted that the issue would not be dealt with under Section 301, as the U.S. is seeking agreement in the Uruguay round of multilateral trade negotiations under GATT.

### Export Promotion Campaigns With UK Agreed on

OW0103112189 Tokyo KYODO in English 1054 GMT  
1 Mar 89

[Text] Tokyo, March 1 KYODO—Japan and Britain ended a two-day, high-level meeting Wednesday after agreeing to cooperate on Britain's "opportunity Japan" campaigns designed to double exports to Japan by 1990, officials of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said.

The promotion initiated by British Trade and Industry Secretary Lord Young last year is now focused on competitive exports of British products to Japan, the officials said.



The two countries agreed to target markets for personal care products, leisure goods, scientific instruments, tourism, specialty chemical products, and food and beverages.

The two sides also agreed to boost exchanges of technical information centering on superconductivity, soft engineering and development of medium-sized aircraft.

British exports to Japan totaled 1.5 billion pound sterling in 1987 and increased by 24 percent the next year following seminars and exchanges of trade promotion missions, they said.

MITI organized a private-sector task force to handle promotion of imports from Britain last year.

The two countries also agreed to encourage mutual investment. British representatives said that they welcomed Japanese investment and that Britain will offer its full support to Japanese companies prepared to operate there, they said.

Japanese firms are currently involved in 95 ventures in Britain, while other European Community (EC) countries are also trying to lure Toyota Motor Corp., Japan's biggest automaker, which plans to establish a subsidiary in the EC, the officials said.

Christopher Roberts, deputy secretary of the Department of Trade and Industry, led the British delegation. Naomichi Suzuki, director general of MITI's International Trade Policy Bureau, represented Japan.

Suzuki told his counterpart that the EC's local content requirements and new criteria on the origin of products could impede Japanese investment and that Japan hopes Britain will take a lead in preventing the EC from becoming protectionist, they said.

Lord Young will visit Japan next May to discuss the export promotion campaigns with MITI chief Hiroshi Mitsuzuka, they added.

**Foreign Ministry Reaffirms Stand on Apartheid**  
*OW2802173689 Tokyo KYODO in English 1258 GMT 28 Feb 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 28 KYODO—A senior Foreign Ministry official told 18 African ambassadors Tuesday that Japan's opposition to apartheid remained firm despite the attendance of a South African representative at Emperor Hirohito's state funeral last Friday.

Takashi Onda, director general of the ministry's Middle Eastern and African Affairs Bureau, told 30 envoys stationed in Tokyo, including the ambassadors from 18 African nations, that Japan accepted a representative from South Africa in keeping with a policy to receive mourners from every country that asked to attend.

In a reception held in Tokyo on Tuesday evening, Onda appealed to African envoys to understand Tokyo's position regarding the dilemma posed by South Africa's request to attend and Tokyo's anti-apartheid stand, according to a Foreign Ministry official.

The official quoted Senegal's Ambassador Keba Birane Cisse as saying that he does not make an issue of South Africa's presence at the funeral because in Africa, politics is forgotten on sorrowful occasions.

The official said the department will brief Jerry Matsila, the African National Congress' (ANC) representative in Tokyo, on Japan's stance when he visits the ministry Wednesday afternoon.

The ministry suddenly changed its tallying rules Sunday and included South African Consul General in Tokyo Alexander Waldemar Kuhn in official foreign mourners.

The decision brought to 164 the number of foreign countries represented at the funeral held in Tokyo's Shinjuku Gyoen National Garden on Friday.

**JSP Schedules Delegation to DPRK in March**  
*OW2802133589 Tokyo KYODO in English 1028 GMT 28 Feb 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 28 KYODO—The Japan Socialist Party (JSP) will send a high-level mission to North Korea in late March to help promote exchanges between the two countries, JSP sources said Tuesday.

Makoto Tanabe, former secretary general of the No. 1 opposition party, will head the delegation, which will leave Tokyo on March 30 on a 10-day visit to Pyongyang.

Tanabe is expected to ask Pyongyang to release two Japanese seamen detained in North Korea on espionage charges since 1983.

Japan and North Korea maintain no diplomatic ties.

The JSP is the only Japanese political party maintaining friendly ties with North Korea.

In January, a four-member (North) Korea workers' party mission visited Japan as guests of the JSP and attended the party's annual convention.

**Singapore Prime Minister Comments on Hirohito**  
*OW2602125289 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1226 GMT 23 Feb 89*

[Interview with Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew by newscaster Jiro Hirano on the 23 February "NHK News Today" program—recorded; place not indicated; interview conducted in English, fading into Japanese translation; the following is from the Japanese]

[Text] [Hirano] Mr Prime Minister, you have come to Tokyo to say good-bye to Emperor Showa. Can you tell us what meaning Showa had to the people and nation of Singapore?



[Lee] The Showa to me, as to most Singaporeans of my generation, means the era of Japan emerging as an imperial power and reaching its hand as far as Singapore. It means an extraordinary saga of living under Japanese rule for 3 and ½ years from 15 February 1942. The power of Japan that extended from the Pacific to Asia withdrew in defeat in August of 1945. After several transformations, Japan is now about to become a great nation, having become an economic power in the world.

[Hirano] Since then 44 years have passed. Do you think Japan is following a correct path?

[Lee] This is a difficult question. The United States says that Japan should open its market further, appreciate the yen further, and increase imports further. The people of East and Southeast Asia want Japan to make more technology available or want the country to buy more industrial products from them. We would like Japan to render cooperation. The world's economic structure requires this. Affluent nations naturally can buy and consume large volumes of industrial products, and the United States and European nations have been those countries. For us to achieve rapid growth, it has been necessary that we produce the products demanded by these countries. The lesson we are learning is that exports to these countries are coming close to their limit. Situations of respective countries need to be assessed, and the countries must learn to cooperate with each other.

**5 Billion Yen Grant Approved for Bangladesh**  
*OW2702180489 Tokyo KYODO in English 0917 GMT 27 Feb 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 27 KYODO—Japan has decided to give 5 billion yen in grant-in-aid to Bangladesh for debt relief, based on a resolution adopted at a United Nations-affiliated conference in 1978 aimed at upgrading bilateral official development assistance (ODA), the Foreign Ministry said Monday.

The grant-in-aid, totaling 5,232,253,000 yen, equals the amount of capital and interest on Japan's ODA loans to Bangladesh contracted before March 31, 1978, and whose repayment was due in the second half of fiscal 1987 and the first half of fiscal 1988, according to the ministry.

According to a ministry official, Bangladesh will "pay" Japan the amount, which in return will be donated to Bangladesh by Japan as grant-in-aid, on condition that it be used to purchase goods and other materials necessary for economic development in Bangladesh.

Notes were exchanged on Sunday in Dhaka between Japanese and Bangladesh Government officials.

Bangladesh President Hossain Mohammad Ershad on Sunday urged Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita to give more financial assistance to the flood-devastated nation to help restore its economy.

Ershad was in Tokyo to attend Friday's funeral of Emperor Hirohito, now called Emperor Showa.

**Yakuza Procure Guns, Narcotics in Philippines**  
*OW2802134489 Tokyo KYODO in English 0931 GMT 28 Feb 89*

[Text] Manila, Feb. 28 KYODO—The Philippines is the main source of guns and marijuana sold by Yakuza gangs in Japan, an official of the Philippines' National Bureau of Investigation (NBI) said Tuesday.

NBI National Capital Region Director Salvador Ranin said Yakuza gang members posing as Japanese businessmen and assisted by their Filipino counterparts smuggle the illegal merchandise through Manila with the connivance of corrupt customs men.

He said the guns and drugs are shipped to Yokohama for distribution to various cities in Japan.

He said the .38 caliber revolvers are made in the central Philippine city of Danao where their manufacture has been regarded as a "cottage industry."

The marijuana comes from the nearby province of Cavite as well as from the Cordillera Mountains north of Manila, the NBI official said.

Ranin said NBI authorities and representatives of the international police organization Interpol met last month to discuss cooperation on the case. He did not reveal their leads to the identities of the Japanese Yakuza men.

He said the large scale smuggling of marijuana and handguns to Japan was first discovered last year after a shipment of a boxful of revolvers from Danao was intercepted by NBI agents in Manila.

This was followed by the confiscation of 23 homemade guns and 11 packs of dried marijuana leaves at Yokohama by local police.

Gun smuggling has been reported in the past but it was believed the smugglers were operating on individual initiative although the smuggled goods were intended for Japanese criminal syndicates.

**Mongolia**

**UNEN Cited on Deepening of Glasnost, Democracy**  
*OW2602052389 Ulaanbaatar. MONTSAME in Russian 1509 GMT 22 Feb 89*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 22 Feb (MONTSAME)—On the one hand, the expansion of socialist democracy proposes a broad involvement of working people into the solutions for any problem in social life and managing society as a

whole. On the other hand, it proposes governing their creative activities and initiative, with the consideration of all interests of the working people and the society, a UNEN editorial writes.

It is noted that the party, as it pursues its task of further perfecting socialist democracy, centers its attention on the criticism of and struggle against any manifestation of serious breaches of the principles of democratic centralism and collective leadership. It also fights restrictions of glasnost, which are nothing but the striking evidence of the sluggishness of the old way of thinking and approaches.

At the same time, with the expansion of glasnost and socialist democracy, a trend is occasionally observed to distort their contents and the principle of guidance and subordination. However, the truth actually lies in the aspiration of some irresponsible people to shift their guilt to someone else and to use the fruits of democracy and glasnost for their own narrow mercenary goals. These are exactly the people who attempt to represent any of the temporary difficulties of the society as serious miscalculations of the leadership and to introduce discord into the relationship between the leadership and its subordinates.

Moreover, some of them, instead of approaching the solution of complex questions of social and economic development in a businesslike manner, deny the level of development achieved by their country, belittle the importance of the road passed by the country, and initiate unjustified attacks on the leadership, thereby creating an unhealthy atmosphere in a labor collective. This activity not only does not promote the expansion of glasnost and democracy, but basically contradicts socialist mores and hinders the cause of deepening the restructuring in the Mongolian society.

The newspaper emphasizes that strengthening the principle of social justice by all possible means is an important condition for the upbringing of moral and pure individuals and securing the political and moral unity of our society.

The newspaper states that the principle of people's self-administration is an important form that allows all manifestations of limiting the interests of working people in the political system of the society to be overcome. Self-administration, in turn, supposes the practical implementation of Lenin's principle of democratic centralism, UNEN emphasized.

#### **Gen Banchindorj Praises Soviet Army, Navy**

*OW2702004589 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1706 GMT 24 Feb 89*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 24 Feb (MONTSAME)—The fraternal friendship of the Mongolian and Soviet people was born and tempered in joint battles for freedom and independence of Mongolia, writes Major General S.

Banchindorj, chief of the Political Board of the Mongolian People's Army, in his article devoted to the day of Soviet Army and Navy, published in the national daily "UNEN".

Soviet military contingents, stationed in Mongolia at the request of the Mongolian Government, have played an important military and political role in strengthening the young revolutionary state. During the most difficult days of the history of new Mongolia, when foreign aggressors threatened her, the Soviet Red Army lent the Mongolian people a helping hand and in peaceful days Soviet servicemen assisted in socialist construction.

The decision of the Soviet Government to unilaterally cut its Armed Forces and armaments and withdraw three-quarters of its troops from Mongolia are a striking manifestation of the new political thinking and open up new vistas for consolidating the positive tendencies emerging in international life and in strengthening peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region and the world over, the major general underscores.

#### **Namsray Receives Soviet Oblast Party Secretary**

*OW2802224789 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1930 GMT 27 Feb 89*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 27 Feb (MONTSAME)—Today T. Namsray, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee, received a CPSU delegation headed by P.S. Grishchenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Udmurt Oblast CPSU Committee. The delegation is visiting the country in accordance with an interparty cooperation plan to familiarize itself with party work.

B. Dash-Yondon, deputy chief of an MPRP Central Committee department, and other officials as well as V.I. Filippov, minister counselor at the USSR Embassy in the MPR, attended the meeting.

#### **Batmonh Addresses Commission on Party Program**

*OW2502191589 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 24 Feb 89*

[Text] The first session of the commission on the new edition of the party program was held in Ulaanbaatar on February 23. The commission was set up at the decision of the party Central Committee Politburo and includes Politburo members and secretaries of the party Central Committee, leading executives of party, state, and public organizations, and also of the country's scientific establishments and scholars.

Addressing the session, chairman of the commission, party and state leader of Mongolia, Batmonh, outlined the tasks and laid the principles of the commission's activities, designed at elaborating a new edition of the party program in those [words indistinct] Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party held in 1966.

**Batmonh's March Visit to India Announced**  
*OW2802224589 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian*  
1933 GMT 27 Feb 89

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 27 Feb (MONTSAME)—J. Batmonh, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Republic People's Great Hural Presidium, will make a state visit to the Republic of India in the 1st half of March this year at the invitation of the president of the Republic of India.

**Party Leader Dejido Addresses Meeting on Farming**  
*OW2702032989 Ulaanbaatar International Service*  
in English 0910 GMT 24 Feb 89

[Text] A meeting of leading land (farmers) and workers was held in Ulaanbaatar the other day. It took stock of the work done in this sphere in 1988 and considered ways of assisting reconstruction in Mongolian land farming.

Addressing the meeting, Politburo member and Secretary of the party Central Committee Dejido stressed the vital need to improve the supply of meteorological data to farms, to efficiently apply scientific and technological breakthroughs and to introduce lease arrangements. Dejido said that 30 years of development of virgin land has resulted in the shrinking of pasture lands and have checked all [word indistinct] of further increasing the area of cultivated land. Therefore, the only way to meet the growing need of the people in foodstuffs is the intensification of land farming underlined Dejido.

**Association of Chemical Engineers Inaugurated**  
*OW2802232389 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian*  
1925 GMT 27 Feb 89

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 27 Feb (MONTSAME)—An Association of Mongolian Chemical Engineers has been established. It will unite more than 2,500 chemical engineers with higher education in its ranks. At the inaugural congress of the association held the other day, Dr D. Badga, vice president and corresponding member of the Mongolian People's Republic Academy of Sciences, was elected chairman.

Speakers at the congress noted the great significance of the establishment of the Association of Chemical Engineers for concentrating efforts of chemical engineering specialists in solving topical problems. Great significance was attached at the congress to questions on the current state of affairs in fundamental and applied chemical research, some trends in the development of the country's chemical industry, and to perfecting the training of chemical engineering specialists.

**North Korea**

**Spokesman Denounces Bush Visit to South**  
*SK0103111089 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1053 GMT 1 Mar 89

["We Cannot But Heighten Vigilance Against Bush's Demeanour, States DPRK Foreign Ministry Spokesman"—KCNA Headline]

[Text] Pyongyang March 1 (KCNA)—A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement today in denunciation of U.S. President Bush's trip to South Korea.

The statement reads:

U.S. President Bush on February 27 dropped in Seoul in defiance of the South Korean people's strong opposition and held talks with the South Korean authorities and then made a speech at the South Korean "National Assembly" before leaving for home.

The world was supposing there might be a positive change in the situation on the Korean peninsula as Bush went to South Korea immediately he took office as President.

All his words and deeds in South Korea, however, show that his junket was a bellicose trip contrary to detente and reconciliation just like the trips of the successive U.S. presidents to South Korea in the past.

In his "talks" with No Tae-u and in his speech at the South Korean "National Assembly" Bush incited an atmosphere of cold war on the Korean peninsula, taking issue with us at random.

He raved that there is "no plan of cutting back" the U.S. forces present in South Korea, the "mutual defense pact" with South Korea would be backed and "the relations of cooperation in security" be continually strengthened.

As for the "defense pact" mentioned by him, it means an aggressive pact which legalizes the indefinite presence of the U.S. forces in South Korea and their unrestricted authority there. And by backing the pact it is meant to continue with the U.S. forces' occupation of South Korea.

We cannot but direct attention to the bellicose remarks made by Bush at a time when the world is in the stream of detente and dialogue and an atmosphere for dialogue has been created on the Korean peninsula, too.

It is the trend of the times today to demand the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea.



The South Korean people are vigorously struggling for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea, branding them as "occupier," "aggressor" and "patron of fascist dictatorship" and shouting "Yankee go home".

Voices calling for U.S. pullout from South Korea are ringing out from within the United States.

But the United States, in a bid to establish its domination over the Asian region, is attempting to escape from the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea under the pretext of the fictitious "aggression from the North".

As the world knows well, we declared more than once that we have no intention of "invading the South", and "threat of southward invasion" has never practically existed on the Korean peninsula.

The threat of aggression on the Korean peninsula comes precisely from the U.S. forces' occupation of South Korea and the U.S. policy of aggression.

Bush's demeanour was contrary to international trend toward detente and the withdrawal of foreign forces and threw a wet blanket over the atmosphere of dialogue on the Korean peninsula fraught with an acute problem.

It is an attempt to threaten and overpower the democratic forces of South Korea desirous of independent reunification against U.S. imperialism by policy of strength and to prop up the tottering present South Korean military dictatorial regime.

After all, Bush's South Korean trip was aimed at applying the brake on the North-South dialogue which was arranged with so much efforts and instigating the South Korean authorities to aggravate tensions.

Bush's words and acts in South Korea vividly showed what is the true intention of the U.S. administration which had talked about "priority of the North-South dialogue" and "contact and exchange between the DPRK and the United States"? [as received]

The United States must realize it is time to renounce the anachronistic old policy with which they trampled down the sovereignty and dignity of other nations by force.

We cannot but heighten vigilance against Bush's utterances and acts which incited again the aggravation of tensions on the Korean peninsula going against the trend of the times.

The more the United States resort to the policy of aggression and enslavement, the higher the anti-U.S. sentiments will mount in South Korea.

We will continuously make all our patient efforts to achieve peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification through dialogue and negotiations in conformity with the aspiration and desire of the world's peaceloving people.

#### Visit Labeled as 'Junket'

SK0103060389 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0535 GMT 1 Mar 89

[*"Criminal Junket for War and Division"*—KCNA headline]

[Text] *Pyongyang March 1 (KCNA)*—Papers here today, commenting on the South Korean junket by the U.S. President, brand it as a criminal tour for war and division against peace of the Korean peninsula and its reunification.

Pointing out that Bush tried hard to disguise his South Korean trip as one for "maintaining peace" on the Korean peninsula and in Northeast Asia, a signed commentary of NODONG SINMUN says:

Bush flew into South Korea with a criminal aim of encouraging the puppet who is undergoing a serious crisis in the wave of a fierce struggle of the people, bridging over the crisis of the colonial rule and threatening the South Korean people who are fighting for independence, democracy and reunification and thus stepping up their aggressive Asian-Pacific strategy, keeping South Korea as their aggressive military base.

The U.S.-South Korea "defence pact" talked about by Bush means an aggressive treaty legalising the permanent presence of the U.S. troops in South Korea and their unrestricted rights there. And his remarks that he would back it mean that he will keep South Korea under the occupation of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces.

He brought forward the stereotyped fiction of "invasion from the North" in an attempt to justify his aggressive sophism. This was a brigandish logic.

When he declared his "active support" to the splittist "northern policy" and "policy on North Korea" of the puppet No Tae-u, variants of the doctrines of "cross recognition" and "simultaneous entry into the United Nations," Bush disclosed again his true intention to keep hold on South Korea as a U.S. colony and military base for an indefinite period by freezing the division of Korea and creating "two Koreas."

Bush's South Korean visit made it clear that the U.S. Administration took over the case-hardened Korean policy of the preceding Reagan administration and set it as its fundamental policy to keep hold on South Korea permanently as the aggressive military base against the DPRK and other socialist countries and a breakwater

against communism, persistently resorting to the line of confrontation and division with their military occupation of South Korea as a lever.

Bush's trip to South Korea more fully revealed the ugly image of the U.S. imperialists, the chieftain of aggression, war and division, and the treacherous color of their filthy stooge, the No Tae-u group. The U.S. imperialists intend to execute their policy of permanent occupation of South Korea by egging the No Tae-u group on to crack down upon the anti-U.S. struggle of the people, but it is an anachronistic dream.

South Korean students and people of all strata waged a fierce anti-U.S. struggle against his trip and opposition and independent "assemblymen" boycotted the "National Assembly", refusing to hear his speech.

Scared by the anti-U.S. spirit of the South Korean people, Bush got on a helicopter as soon as he alighted from his plane and went round aboard it and left South Korea on the very day, not staying a night.

the U.S. imperialists and their stooge the No Tae-u group must not run amuck, looking straight at the trend of the times. And the United States must discard its anachronistic occupation policy and withdraw from South Korea without delay.

**U.S. 'Aerial Espionage' Against North Claimed**  
*SK0103051989 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0504 GMT 1 Mar 89

[Text] Pyongyang March 1 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialist aggressors are committing more vicious aerial espionage against the northern half of Korea, while feverishly staging provocative "Team Spirit 89" joint military exercises by shipping large aggression forces and combat equipment into South Korea from the U.S. mainland and its overseas aggression bases, according to a military source.

In February alone the U.S. imperialists intensified aerial espionage on the depth of the northern half of Korea by letting the strategic reconnaissance plane "U-2" fly in the sky above the military demarcation line and the East and West Seas of Korea on 25 occasions.

In February they introduced "E-3A" AWACS into South Korea from overseas base of aggression and committed aerial espionage four times. And they perpetrated aerial espionage against the northern half of Korea on several occasions in a day with the mobilisation even of such reconnaissance planes as "RV-1" and "RC-12".

Such espionage acts numbered 75 times in February alone.

This clearly shows that the U.S. imperialists are clamouring about detente and peace on the Korean peninsula in words but they are, in actuality, looking for a chance to invade the northern half of the republic, pursuing confrontation and war.

**Start of 'Team Spirit' Exercise Criticized**

*SK2402113089 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
2120 GMT 21 Feb 89

[NODONG SINMUN 22 February special article: "The Ringleaders of Straining Tension Cannot Shirk Denunciation"]

[Text] The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are craftily endeavoring to conceal their criminal colors of again launching the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise this year.

According to a report of the South Korean Munhwa Broadcasting Corporation on 18 February, it is reported that the United States and South Korea will officially announce simultaneously in Washington and Seoul on 1 March the schedule and scale of the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise. In this announcement, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are reported to officially notify everyone that the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise will be conducted for about 2 weeks from the middle of March.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets used to announce the schedule and scale of the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise around of the middle of January, but this time they rave that they delayed the announcement in consideration of improving relations with the North.

No matter what those who are driving the situation on the Korean peninsula to the brink of war and who cast a dark cloud over the future of North-South dialogue by conducting an exercise for a war of northward invasion may babble about, it is nothing but a clumsy excuse.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught:

The "Team Spirit" joint military exercise is not only a grave challenge against the peace of Korea but also a premeditated provocative ruse to obstruct the peaceful reunification of our people.

Although the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets describe the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise as being just in the planning stages, this itself is presumptuous.

As has been known, at the beginning of this year, the U.S. Department of State said that this year the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise would be conducted as before. The South Korean puppets announced that it would be carried out from 27 January to the end of April, with about 200,000 troops mobilized.



On 1 February the puppet minister of defense revealed in a special interview that the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise is being launched as scheduled. Thus, he confessed that it was already in the deployment stage.

This shows that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets drew up the large-scale criminal plan, the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, a long time ago—far earlier than in past years—and that they raised the curtain of war exercise at the end of January.

In the circumstance of concentrating the aggressive armed forces on the Korean peninsula by beginning a war exercise against the North, the aggressive character of the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise cannot be changed by delaying the official announcement of it.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets rave as if they would carry out the exercise only 15 days from the middle of March, but this is nothing but a crafty ruse to conceal their criminal acts of further developing war exercise through holding it much earlier than scheduled, notwithstanding our demand that this exercise be suspended.

By their nature, the U.S. imperialists, from the beginning of the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise in South Korea, set the purpose of this exercise to attack our Republic and other socialist countries through a combined operation by deploying the enormous aggressive armed forces in the United States, Asia, and the Pacific.

By dividing the formula of the war exercise into three stages—the deployment stage, during which overseas aggressive armed forces are thrown into South Korea, thereby occupying the operational areas with puppet forces and the U.S. forces staying in South Korea; the actual fighting stage, during which combined operations are launched; and the retreat stage, during which the armed forces return to their bases—the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have committed the war exercises. All these periods have been announced as the exercise period.

Recently, whenever the U.S. imperialists aggressive forces and the South Korean puppets have carried out the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises, they have reeked of powder through the provocative exercise in every place from the beginning of the deployment stage. Thus, this shows that they regard the deployment stage as the start of the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise.

The U.S. imperialists and the puppets abandoned their past practices and are trying to announce only the actual mobilization stage of the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise as the exercise period; but this is a cunning ruse to give the impression that the war exercise period was shortened. In addition, no one in the world is deceived by their war gamble designed to pull the wool over our eyes.

The U.S. imperialists and the puppets rave that the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise is defensive training and therefore does not hold any dangerous spirit. But this is also a brazen deception.

During the mobilization period the U.S. imperialists have not carried out a defensive exercise; instead they have conducted large-scale landing operations, river-crossing operations, and attacking operations, such as the air-attack operation, by mobilizing an enormous armed forces.

It goes without saying that the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise is an overall preliminary war to blitzkrieg our republic through a preemptive attack from land, sea, and air and that it is also a nuclear test war.

Whenever the U.S. imperialists conduct the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, they select the U.S. 25th Infantry Division and other troops which effected an upswing in the last Korean war and throw them into this war exercise.

In the past few years, these aggressive troops have been reorganized into light infantry divisions capable of being thrown into the Korean peninsula at any time.

Through carrying out the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, the U.S. imperialists recognize that they have trained their aggressive troops so that they can be thrown into the Korean peninsula from foreign countries at any time.

There is no guarantee that the U.S. imperialists and puppets cannot actually conduct a war against us while launching an attack exercise by readying the U.S. and puppet forces to invade the North and by additionally mobilizing an enormous armed forces which have been trained to quickly participate in a Korean war at any time.

The ruse of trying to conceal the aggressive and adventurous nature of the "Team Spirit" war exercise can never be tolerated.

Having already launched the "Team Spirit" war exercise, it is very ridiculous that the U.S. imperialists and the puppets babble about delaying the announcement of the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise in consideration of improving relations with the North. It is basic common sense that the dialogue and the war exercise are inconsistent.

Because of the confrontation and war clamor by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, the dialogues which were under way in the 1970s and 1980s were suspended and ruptured without bearing fruit.

Actively pushing ahead with the phase that is favorably developing for the country's reunification, we, from the outset of this year, put forward radical proposals for

peace and reunification out of the aspiration to make substantive progress in ensuring national peace and achieving peaceful reunification.

We also repeatedly urged the South Korean authorities to change their policies and to clearly express their attitude on not carrying out the "Team Spirit" war exercise in response to our endeavors.

If the U.S. imperialists and the puppets intend to improve the relations between the North and the South, they should not conduct the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise this year in response to our demands.

Despite their knowledge that the "Team Spirit" war exercise has a grave influence upon the relations and the entire atmosphere of dialogue between the North and the South, it is an insult to us and a mockery of public opinion to say this or that about considering relations with the North while delaying the announcement of the exercise after they have already begun to play with fire.

The situation on the Korean peninsula is strained because of the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets. Thus, the contact for the joint parliamentary meeting between the North and the South was put off and many scheduled dialogues are threatened.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets cannot use any tactics to conceal their wicked colors of war manics, destroyers of dialogues, and disturbers of peace. The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities should not talk nonsense and should discontinue the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise right now.

If the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u ring continue to recklessly play with fire, regardless of our repeatedly warning, they should take all responsibilities for the consequences, and they cannot shirk denunciation from home and abroad.

**Mentrey Remarks on U.S. Forces Criticized**  
*SK2802101989 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1016 GMT 28 Feb 89

["Brazen Sophism to Keep U.S. Forces in South Korea"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang February 28 (KCNA)—The commander of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in South Korea, Menetrey, on February 23 blared that the U.S. forces present in South Korea cannot be cut back, to say nothing of their withdrawal, according to a report.

He tried to justify their permanent occupation of South Korea, claiming that the "tension" is "constantly present" on the Korean peninsula because someone is "aiding" the North.

This shows that the U.S. imperialists are at pains to encourage the puppets who are crestfallen in face of the growing movement for independence, democracy and reunification.

The South Korean people will never allow the moves of the U.S. imperialist aggressors to extend for an indefinite period the misfortunes and hardships they are now suffering.

**CPRF White Paper Denounces 'Team Spirit'**  
*SK2802222689 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
2204 GMT 28 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 28 (KCNA)—The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] released a white paper on February 28 denouncing the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique for their crimes in having laid grave obstacles to peace of our country and its peaceful reunification and barred the progress of dialogue with the adventurous "Team Spirit" joint military exercises over the past 10 years and more.

The white paper reads in part:

The 14 rounds of "Team Spirit" joint military exercises till this year from the year 1976 when the war game started according to the Asian strategy of the U.S. imperialists are a preliminary war and a test nuclear war for "a preemptive strike" at the northern half of the republic. They bring the situation on the Korean peninsula to the highest pitch of strain and pose a grave threat to peace of the country and its peaceful reunification.

The aggressive and offensive nature of the "Team Spirit" war game is well borne out by the utterances of Sennewald and Livsey, former commanders of the U.S. occupation forces in South Korea: Sennewald, commanding the "Team Spirit 83" joint manoeuvres on the spot, said that they would attack the depth of North Korea, if necessary, and Livsey stated at the U.S.-South Korea meeting of defence industries that the United States would attack the very heart of the North in case of contingency on the Korean peninsula.

Chon Tu-hwan, former dictator of South Korea, while "inspecting" the "Team Spirit" war game on March 12, 1983, blared that "The past exercises were passive ones mainly aimed at defence but the present ones have become active and offensive exercises chiefly oriented to offensive operations."

The aggressive and offensive nature of the joint manoeuvres also finds expression in its scale involving large armed forces more than 200,000 strong and in that they are staged as offensive exercises simulating an attack on the northern half of the republic.

In particular, in the commandoes exercises, a special nuclear unit equipped with backpack nukes [as received] is trained in infiltrating into the northern half of the republic and installing nuclear bombs in Pyongyang and other major areas and exploding them by remote control devices.

The U.S. imperialists have shipped nuclear weapons into South Korea after working out a plan for a nuclear war against the northern half of the republic over 30 years ago.

In each joint military game, they stage exercises of launching nuclear shells and dropping nuclear bombs from the 155 mm howitzers, "Lance" missiles, "B-52" strategic bombers and "F-15" and "F-16" fighter bombers and drills of using sham nuclear bombs for ground attack, landing and river-crossing offensives.

Especially, the U.S. imperialists from 1987 introduced in the "Team Spirit" the nuclear commanding plane "E-4b" aboard which the U.S. President and military brasses, in the event of a total war, were to issue to a U.S. armed force deployed in any part of the globe an aerial order to launch a nuclear attack. [sentence as received]

The "Team Spirit" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets irrevocably affect the North-South relations and dialogue.

The South Korean authorities answered our proposal for holding North-South high-level political and military talks to ease the acute political confrontation and military tensions and create an atmosphere of genuine trust within the nation with the "Team Spirit 87" [as received] joint military exercises with the United States.

By starting with the U.S. imperialists this year, too, the "Team Spirit 89" joint military manoeuvres, the largest in scale in history, involving huge forces more than 200,000 strong and means of nuclear war the South Korean puppets have brought the situation in the country to the extreme pitch of strain and laid an artificial stumbling-block in the way of North-South dialogue.

When the "Team Spirit" joint manoeuvres are staged, we are compelled to take military counter-measures and, eventually, all the armed forces in the North and the South are alerted and the North-South relations are brought to the worst phase.

The white paper stresses in conclusion:

The U.S. imperialists must look squarely at the trend of the situation and stop at once the on-going "Team Spirit" joint military exercises and pull all their aggression forces out of South Korea without delay.

The South Korean puppet clique must immediately discontinue the anti-peace, anti-reunification war game which they are staging together with foreign forces.

The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland is convinced that the world peaceloving people will express positive support and solidarity for our just efforts to thwart and frustrate the "Team Spirit" war game of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets and resolve the Korean question peacefully.

**Delegates Unable To Meet Chonminnyon Delegates**  
*SK0103061589 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
*0441 GMT 1 Mar 89*

[Text] All of the 10 delegates from our side headed by Yun Ki-pok, vice chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, went to Panmunjom on the morning of 1 March to attend the preliminary meeting for the convocation of a pan-national congress.

At 1000 sharp, our side's delegation entered the Conference Room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom to go to the building in the South side's area at Panmunjom, the venue that had already been agreed on.

However, the South side's delegates were not able to come. Our side's delegates waited for them for as long as 1 and 1/2 hours. However, only the American soldiers and the puppet soldiers were walking back and forth in the South side's area at Panmunjom, and the South side's delegates were not seen.

Having judged that the delegates of Chonminnyon [National Alliance of the Movement for the Nation and Democracy] were not able to come to the agreed upon location due to the hindrance maneuvers of the South Korean fascist authorities, our side's delegation waited for Chonminnyon's delegation for another hour.

However, the Chonminnyon delegates were blocked by the puppet combat police on their way to Panmunjom and were finally unable to come to location for the talks. Therefore, our side's delegation to the preliminary meeting for the convocation of a pan-national congress issued a statement by its spokesman and had to leave the area.

**U.S., South Said To Block Talks**  
*SK0103104789 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1039*  
*GMT 1 Mar 89*

[Text] Panmunjom March 1 (KCNA)—As already reported, the first round of preliminary talks for the convocation of a nationwide meeting had been planned to open today at Panmunjom amid the great interest and expectation of all the Koreans in the North and the South and the attention of the world peaceloving people supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.



But, the talks failed to open because the delegates of the South side could not come out to Panmunjom, the venue of the talks, due to the obstructive acts of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

Many home and foreign reporters and correspondents of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chochongnyon) came to Panmunjom to cover the talks.

At 10 this morning, ten delegates of our side headed by Yun Ki-pok, vice-chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF], entered the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom, expecting to meet with the delegates of the South side and exchange compatriotic feelings with them.

Ten minutes passed from the appointed time, but the delegates of the South side did not appear in the meeting place.

Yun Ki-pok said it was obviously due to the obstructive acts of the South Korean authorities that the delegates of the National Alliance of the Movement for the Nation and Democracy (Chonminnyon) of the South side failed to arrive there yet. He added that he was anxious to see the delegates of the South side as soon as possible and he could hardly repress resentment at the acts of the South Korean authorities.

The South Korean authorities made the June 10 and the August 15 student talks abortive last year by "totally blocking" them with bloody suppression, Yun Ki-pok pointed out, stressing: This makes it self-evident that the South Korean authorities do not want reconciliation, unity and reunification of the North and the South.

The delegates of our side unanimously declared that the nationwide meeting would certainly be realised because it is wanted by all the Koreans in the North and the South and overseas who are desirous of peace and peaceful reunification of the country and that the manoeuvres of the forces against the nation and reunification are bound to be frustrated.

The delegation of our side waited till 13:00, but the members of the delegation of the south side did not appear at Panmunjom.

Kim Yong-nam, spokesman for the delegation of our side, issued a statement at Panmunjom today in connection with the failure of the preliminary talks for the convocation of a nationwide meeting.

#### **Delegate Issues Statement**

SK0103083389 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
0441 GMT 1 Mar 89

[“Full text” of statement by the spokesman of North side’s delegation to preliminary meeting for the convocation of a pan-national congress issued at Panmunjom on 1 March—read by announcer]

[Text] As has already been reported, the preliminary meeting between the delegates from all walks of life in the North and the South for the convocation of a

pan-national congress for peace and reunification of the Korean peninsula was scheduled to be held at Panmunjom on 1 March.

All of the Korean compatriots in the North, the South, and overseas who ardently aspire for peace and peaceful reunification of the nation directed great attention to the preliminary talks to be held at Panmunjom while anxiously awaiting the convocation of a pan-national congress at an early date, the first such occasion in 40-year history of the nation’s division.

To attend the preliminary meeting between the delegates from all walks of life in the North and the South for the convocation of a pan-national congress, the North side’s delegation came to Panmunjom and waited for the impressive moments of the meeting with the South side’s delegation.

However, at this moment when the promised time has long since passed, the delegates of Chonminnyon have not appeared. Only the American soldiers and puppet soldiers are present in a security posture in the South side’s area across the demarcation line at Panmunjom.

According to a report, about 40 figures including 10 delegates of Chonminnyon were coming to Panmunjom from Seoul this morning to attend the preliminary meeting. However, their advance was checked by the suppression and hindrance of the puppet combat police, and they were finally unable to come to the location for the talks. Thus, the preliminary meeting for the convocation of a pan-national congress failed to be held as scheduled.

As for the pan-national congress, it was proposed and prompted by a number of democratic organizations in South Korea in August last year to remove the danger of war on the Korean peninsula, to ensure durable peace, and to expedite the peaceful reunification of the nation by uniting the nation’s strength. Thus, it was scheduled to be held after our side’s response to the proposal.

This year, thanks to the joint efforts by our Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] and the National Coalition of the Movement for Democracy and the Nation [Chonminnyon] in South Korea, the issue of holding a pan-national congress progressed to the point of holding the preliminary meeting. If the pan-national congress is convened with participation by the figures representing all walks of life in the North, the South, and overseas, the convocation itself would contribute to national reconciliation and unity and demonstrate our people’s will for reunification to the entire world.

Furthermore, if the pan-national congress is held and the issues laid for discussion are successfully discussed and settled at the congress by reflecting the will of the fellow countrymen, a new phase will undoubtedly be opened for expediting peace and peaceful reunification of the country and all of the people will have the hope for reunification.

In view of the motives for the convocation of a congress and the nature of problems to resolve, the pan-national congress would be a plaza of dialogue that would by all means be beneficial to national unity and to the peaceful reunification.

Nevertheless, from the outset of the discussion of the issue of convening the pan-national congress, the South Korean authorities have obstructed the convocation of the congress in many ways, as if this were a thorn in their flesh. Declaring a violent blockade from the outset, the South Korean authorities blocked the delegates of Chonminnyon with bayonets and guns lest they come to Panmunjom, thus perpetrating an atrocious and violent act.

Lest the contact be held, the South Korean authorities also checked with guns and bayonets the delegates of the Chonminnyon side in South Korea who were coming to Panmunjom on 28 February to hold, at our side's proposal, a contact between working-level figures in connection with the preliminary meeting for the convocation of a pan-national congress slated for 1 March. Moreover, they committed a fascist atrocity by blocking through the use of violent force the delegates who were coming to Panmunjom for the preliminary meeting slated for today, 1 March.

The South Korean authorities had their Red Cross liaison official stationed at Panmunjom send a telephone message to our Red Cross representative at 1400 on 27 February informing that the South side could not send its delegates to the contact between working-level figures slated for 28 February and to the preliminary meeting slated for 1 March, running counter to the will of the Chonminnyon side. Thus, they committed an act of arrogance.

Furthermore, the United States, which has forcibly occupied South Korea, blocked the delegates of Chonminnyon who were coming to Panmunjom for the preliminary meeting, evoking the greater indignation of our people.

The fact that the South Korean authorities openly wielded the club of blocking dialogue and are adhering to confrontation and violence is a result of the direct instigation of Bush, the U.S. President, who came to Seoul 2 days ago.

The South Korean authorities' reckless and violent act of blocking Chonminnyon's patriotic activities for the convocation of a pan-national congress, which was committed at the U.S. imperialists' instigation, is an intolerable antidemocratic and antireunification act that took the same criminal course of the blocking of the talks between the students of the North and the South at Panmunjom last year. Thus, the people at home and abroad sternly denounce this. Today all of the Korean people and the peace-loving people of the world cannot suppress their

surging indignation at the South Korean authorities' maneuvers to block the preliminary meeting between the delegates from all walks of life in the North and the South at Panmunjom.

Checking and repressing with violence the patriotic act of the figures who want to participate in the pan-national congress for peace and the peaceful reunification of the nation, instead of helping them, are an act that can in no way be pardoned.

The outrageous and atrocious act committed by the South Korean authorities on this occasion clearly shows that reconciliation, dialogue, the national common body, and so forth, that they advocate are all lies and that they are fascist dictators and national splittists more vicious and more cunning than the previous ruling bunches which openly pursued confrontation and division.

Condemning the repressive maneuvers of the South Korean authorities who blocked the preliminary meeting with guns and bayonets as an antipeace and antireunification nation-selling act of treachery, we sternly denounce them with surging national indignation.

The pan-national congress that will be beneficial to peace and which will contribute to reunification should be convened at any cost. It is indeed natural, rightful, and a just right which no one can dare take away for the broad range of the popular masses, who have the most earnest interest in peace and the peaceful reunification of the nation and who aspire for the realization of their interest, to participate directly in the discussion of reunification and in the dialogue for reunification.

The theory on unifying the dialogue into one channel which allows only the authorities to monopolize the dialogue and excludes the representatives from all walks of life from the North-South dialogue is fascist logic. The main force of national reunification is the entire nation and all fellow countrymen. Every one of our fellow countrymen has the right to participate in dialogue and the duty to strive for peaceful reunification.

The more people from all walks of life who participate in the dialogue for reunification, the better. No force in the world can block the powerful trend in the reunification movement pushed ahead by the popular masses from all walks of life as the main force of reunification.

No matter how wildly the national traitors may run amok, the plaza of dialogue for reunification in which a broad range of compatriots from all walks of life in the North, the South, and overseas participate will be realized without fail by crushing the disturbance maneuvers of the splittists and the pan-national congress in which all the fellow countrymen are interested will be convened by all means.



We will continuously make patient efforts to realize at an early date the pan-national congress which will open a new phase for national reunification. We will respond with pleasure to any proposal for the date of a preliminary meeting for the convocation of a pan-national congress that Chonminnyon may put forward again.

We firmly believe that democratic organizations in South Korea including Chonminnyon and the people from all walks of life, and all the Korean compatriots overseas will wage a more persistent struggle for the convocation of a pan-national congress by crushing the repression and cunning appeasement maneuvers of the splittists.

At the same time, we express firm the conviction that the peaceloving organizations and progressive people of the world will continuously extend active support, encouragement, and solidarity to the Korean people's struggle for convocation of a pan-national congress and for the peaceful reunification of the country.

[Dated] 1 March 1989  
[Signed] Panmunjom

**DFRF Issues 'White Paper' on No 'Crimes'**  
*SK2702103389 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1014 GMT 27 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 27 (KCNA)—The Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland (DFRF) published a white paper on February 26 accusing the traitor No Tae-u of his crimes on the lapse of one year since he seized the post of the puppet president.

The traitor No Tae-u, peddling various "commitments" including the "commitment to democracy", advertised "politics for the people" which he said he would enforce if he took power, the white paper says, and notes: Over the last one year, however, the traitor has only committed such anti-popular, anti-national crimes as fascist suppression and war moves, plots of permanent national division and treacheries.

Although the traitor clamoured about "democratic politics", it was a deception and hypocrisy, the white paper notes, adding:

In South Korea all kinds of fascist laws including the "National Security Law" and "Public Security Law" and repressive tools such as the "Security Planning Board" and the "Security Command" are left intact and the fascist repressive system has been strengthened still further as the days went by.

Meanwhile, the patriotic movement of students and people for independence, democracy and reunification yet remain a target of suppression and those who turn out in the righteous struggle are thrown behind bars in groups.

The puppets have further reinforced the repressive equipment and police force contrary to their propaganda about "democratic politics".

In a bid to prevent the struggle of students, they established a "prior report system" on demonstrations, faked up a "bill" banning the use of molotov cocktails and made police in the major cities including Seoul, Kwangju, Pusan and Incheon carry new-type special gas guns, sound rifles and electric clubs. Moreover, they scheme to import for suppression armoured cars each costing 420,000 dollars and equip police with them.

In addition, they scheme to promote the puppet police headquarters to the "police office" to largely raise its function and additionally install 29 police stations and 214 police booths till the year 1991 and increase police by 42,000 men in a few years.

Recalling that the traitor No Tae-u has followed the road of permanent national division against reunification after he came to power, the white paper continues:

His "July 7 special declaration" is, to all intents and purposes, intended "for freezing the split."

Encouraged by the U.S. imperialists, No Tae-u the traitor has more persistently worked for the creation of "two Koreas" within and without than any other dictators of South Korea.

The traitor No Tae-u clamoured about the "entry into the United Nations", "cross contact" and "cross recognition" in his so-called "policy speech" and "press conferences" and other opportunities and left no stone unturned to put them into practice.

The "northern policy" advertised by the puppets is intended to "fling the door open" for socialist countries and realise sports, cultural and economic exchange with them and, furthermore, establish "diplomatic relations" with them and thereby create an international climate for the creation of "two Koreas".

The traitor took the lead in bringing the clouds of war, nuclear war, to the Korean peninsula as an executor of the U.S. imperialists' policy of war, the white paper notes, and continues:

The traitor No Tae-u is running amuck in war preparations, shipping more nuclear weapons and mass destruction tools from the United States.

No sooner had he seized power than he started the construction of underground nuclear storages in the Southwest area including Kunsan, Osan and Suwon, an airforce base with a more than 7,000 metre-long air strip covering 5 million pyong in Sosan County, South Chungchong Province, the largest of its kind in the world, and a tightly closed nuclear airfield in Chungwon, North Chungchong Province and Suwon, Kyonggi Province.

His group staged never-ceasing provocative war games all the year round, besides the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises together with the U.S. imperialists involving more than 200,000 troops.

The white paper brands the traitor No Tae-u as an accomplice with the traitor Chon Tu-hwan in the Kwangju bloodbath and the "irregularities of the Fifth Republic" and lays bare the desperate attempts of the traitor No to bury Kwangju incident and shocking irregularities in oblivion.

The mean flunkeyist treacheries of the traitor No Tae-u find expression in begging for the U.S. imperialist aggression forces' permanent occupation of South Korea and asking the United States troops to keep the prerogative of the supreme command over the puppet Army and fawning upon his master at the sacrifice of the interests of the people, says the white paper.

**Paper Urges No Tae-u To Step Down**  
*SK2602090889 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0851 GMT 26 Feb 89

["Dictator's Jugglery in His Crisis"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang February 26 (KCNA)—The traitor No Tae-u staged a "party-government joint meeting," "conversation with journalists" and the like on the first anniversary of his assumption of office and blared that he would block with his "decision" the "growth of the leftist violent force" which harm the "settlement of democracy."

This comes under fire in a NODONG SINMUN commentary today. The news analyst says:

By crying that he will make non-existent democracy "settle" in South Korea, the traitor means to maintain and reinforce the present colonial military fascist system.

After trumpeting about "democracy" No Tae-u threatened that he would crush the "leftist violent forces" by his "decision." This is little short of a declaration of war against the patriotic democratic forces to prop up the tottering dictatorial system.

Actually, repression in South Korea is as harsh as that before the "June 29 declaration."

While desperately opposing the "National Assembly testimony" of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan and unilaterally boycotting the "National Assembly special panel," the No Tae-u group calls for the solution of the problem through "opposition-ruling compromise" and with "love and leniency." This, needless to say, is an artifice to bar further digging up of the truth behind the Kwangju incident and the "irregularities of the Fifth Republic" and bury them in oblivion by allaying public sentiments.

And it must not go unnoticed that the puppet who is bent on bringing a climate for the creation of "two Koreas" with the divisive "stage-by-stage" doctrine and "northern policy" attempted to conceal his anti-reunification and anti-peace color by slinging mud at us groundlessly.

But peace and reunification are what his group never want.

No Tae-u is going to call off his "election commitment" to ask "intermediary confidence" in himself soon after the Olympics, mumbling that he "will decide its time and way by sounding the will of the people."

If the traitor No Tae-u is really willing to follow the "will of the people," he must confess to his crime as an accomplice in the Kwangju bloodbath and "irregularities of the Fifth Republic" and sit in the dock and step down from power without delay before he is toppled by the South Korean people who hate and reject him. There is no other way out for the traitor and murderer.

**Chonminnyon, Student Group Issue Action Plans**  
*SK2402233689 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1515 GMT 24 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 24 (KCNA)—The South Korean paper "CHOSON ILBO" February 19 introduced spring action programmes made public by the "National Alliance of the Movement for the Nation and Democracy" (Chonminnyon) and the "Seoul District Federation of General Student Councils" (Sochongnyon).

Chonminnyon and Sochongnyon, to begin with, fixed the February 18-27 period as a "period of people's struggle denouncing No Tae-u-Bush, those responsible for the Kwangju massacre, irregularities of the Fifth Republic and suppression of the popular movement", and plan to hold in this period eleven outdoor rallies more than 10,000 strong each, including "people's rallies denouncing the No Tae-u 'regime'" scheduled in 12 major cities on February 25, marking the lapse of one year since the traitor No Tae-u took office, and a rally against Bush's visit and the assumption of office by newly appointed U.S. ambassador Gregg slated in Seoul on February 27.

Chonminnyon and Sochongnyon plan to hold more than 40 rallies and demonstrations in Seoul and local cities by the end of May, which will include a massive demonstration on the occasion of the March first popular uprising, "a rally for wage-hike struggle of democratic trade unions of different regions and trades," "a rally against 'Team Spirit' exercises", "an all-people rally for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces and nuclear weapons", "a solidarity strike on the labor day" in May and "an all-nation rally denouncing the Kwangju massacre".

Chonminnyon and Sochongnyon warned that they would respond with legitimate self-defence, if the authorities suppressed the purely peaceful rallies with "government" power.

**Soviet Withdrawal From Afghanistan Hailed**

SK2102050489 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0457 GMT 21 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 21 (KCNA)—Papers here today run commentaries hailing the complete withdrawal of Soviet armed forces from Afghanistan.

In a signed commentary NODONG SINMUN says:

The Soviet Union's pullout of its troops from Afghanistan is a proof of its sincere effort for peaceful settlement of the question in this region.

This conforms with the trend of the times and constitutes an important step forward in politically settling conflicts surrounding the Afghan question, the commentary notes and says:

The United States, along with the Soviet Union, is a guarantee nation of the Geneva agreement. As the Soviet armed forces have completely withdrawn from Afghanistan in accordance with the Geneva agreement, the United States must correctly implement the agreement.

Going against the trend of the times and turning away from the demand of the people, however, the United States is rendering the situation strained and increasing the danger of war in Afghanistan and other parts of the world. It is also aggravating military confrontation and tensions and endangering peace on the Korean peninsula.

The United States has no pretext to keep its troops in south Korea and stage war exercises.

If the United States is a little interested in the Korean question, it should withdraw its aggression forces from South Korea and immediately stop playing with fire.

**Steel Enterprise Purchases Swedish Plant**

36500057 *Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish*  
30 Jan 89 p 12

[Text] TIDNINGARNAS TELEGRAMBYRA—The electric furnace steel plant owned by SSAB [Swedish Steel Corporation] in Bolange has been sold to North Korea. SSAB sold the steel plant to the English company Ispasco, which in turn has sold it again to the North Korean steel enterprise. This summer, 200 North Korean workers will come to Bolange to dismantle the plant. The deal includes all equipment, buildings, and inventories.

**Joint Venture Company With Japan Commissioned**

SK2402234489 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1601 GMT 24 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 24 (KCNA)—The Sinhung Joint Company has been commissioned.

The company is run as a joint venture with the Sinjin Corporation, Osaka, of Chongnyon [General Federation of Korean residents in Japan].

Its commissioning ceremony was held today in Pyongyang.

It was attended by first vice-chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee Yi Ho-hyok and other officials concerned and representatives of companies of chongnyon staying in the socialist homeland.

**Meeting Marks 1 March Uprising Anniversary**

SK2802155289 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1532 GMT 28 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 28 (KCNA)—A Pyongyang meeting was held this afternoon at the People's Palace of Culture on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the March First popular uprising.

Attending the meeting together with working people in the city were Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and vice-president, and other cadres.

Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council, made a speech at the meeting.

He said the March First popular uprising that recorded a brilliant page in the history of the movement for national liberation in Korea was an all-people anti-Japanese resistance of the Korean nation for restoring the homeland dethroned by the Japanese imperialists and establishing national sovereignty.

The nationwide anti-Japanese resistance that broke out on March 1, 1919, against the brutal military rule of the Japanese imperialist aggressors was participated in by more than two million people of all strata and above 3,200 cases of anti-Japanese demonstration and riot were waged till the end of that year, the speaker said, and added:

The popular uprising dealt a heavy blow to the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists, largely enhanced the national consciousness of the Korean people and had a great inspiring influence on the development of the national liberation movement of the peoples of colonial dependent countries.



He said the March first popular uprising left a serious lesson that if the masses are to emerge victorious in their revolutionary struggle, they must be led by an outstanding leader without fail, and the counter-revolutionary violence be countered with a revolutionary violence.

The historical cause of national liberation so ardently desired by the uprisers and our nation could be accomplished brilliantly by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, he stressed.

Noting that the desire of our nation has not yet been realized in the other half territory of the country, although 70 years have passed since the participants in the March first uprising shed blood for the cause of patriotism, the reporter said the U.S. imperialists who occupied South Korea by force of arms following the defeat of Japanese imperialism established a ferocious colonial ruling system and have introduced many nuclear and chemical weapons to stage war maneuvers frequently, ruthlessly infringing upon the sovereignty of the people.

He noted that the South Korean puppets, siding with the U.S. imperialists, are running amuck in suppression of the people and resorting to heinous moves to perpetuate the division of the nation.

The "July 7 declaration" and "northern policy" much touted by the present South Korean authorities, he said, bespeak that they pursue the "two Koreas" policy in a more tricky way than their predecessors did.

The proposal for founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo which was put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the best way for settling the reunification question in the shortest time, the reporter said.

Nothing that a political consultative meeting of leadership-level people which can represent the will of various political parties, groupings and people of all walks of life of the North and the South will be an arena of national dialogue which can bring together the will of the nation most easily, he stressed: If one is truly concerned over the destiny of the country, he should actively come out to have a multilateral talks and bilateral dialogue with us by responding to our new proposal for convening a North-South political consultative meeting.

In order to successfully realise multi-channelled dialogues and negotiations, cooperation and exchange including a political consultative meeting of leadership-level people in the North and the South, the political and military confrontation between the North and the South must be removed immediately, he stated, adding:

The South Korean authorities should, first of all, have a correct fundamental stand and attitude toward the dialogue and take a determined stand of discontinuing the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises at once.

Looking squarely at the trend of the times, the South Korean authorities must give up at once the war moves and the "two Koreas" plot against the reunification of the country and take a resolute step of withdrawing the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea. And they must abrogate all kinds of fascist laws including the "National Security Law" and democratise the socio-political life of South Korea.

The United States must not persistently follow the "two Koreas" policy but look straight at the reality today when the trend toward national reunification has become irresistible and change its Korean policy in keeping with it and get out of South Korea at an early date, taking along its troops and nuclear weapons.

The Japanese reactionaries must discard their foolish dream of fishing in troubled waters by taking advantage of the "two Koreas" policy of the U.S. imperialists and no more do acts obstructing peace of Korea and her peaceful reunification.

#### Dailies Praise Uprising

SK0103055689 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0523 GMT 1 Mar 89

[Text] Pyongyang March 1 (KCNA)—Papers here today dedicate editorials to the 70th anniversary of the March First popular uprising which recorded a shining chapter in the history of the Korean people's anti-Japanese national liberation struggle.

In an editorial entitled "Let the Whole Nation Rise Up and Wage a Vigorous Anti-U.S. Movement for Independence and Reunification" NODONG SINMUN says the March First popular uprising was an eruption of the Korean people's pent-up wrath and resentment against the heinous Japanese imperialist colonial rule and an all-people anti-Japanese resistance for the independence of the country and the sovereignty of the nation.

It goes on:

Through the March First popular uprising our people fully demonstrated their staunch patriotic spirit and indomitable fighting will not to allow foreign forces of aggression, showing that they set store by national independence and sovereignty, and shook the Japanese imperialist colonial rule and greatly encouraged the national liberation struggles of the oppressed peoples the world over.

The uprising taught our people a serious lesson that if they are to emerge triumphant in their revolutionary struggle, they must be guided by an outstanding leader, and the masses of broad strata including workers and peasants must be united into one and fight in concert from the viewpoint of *chuche*, not depending on outside forces.

Noting that the desire of the brave participants in the March First uprising and other Korean people to reject outside forces and achieve the independence and sovereignty of the country has not yet been realized nationwide due to the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their policy of aggression, the editorial hits out at the U.S. imperialists who have turned South Korea into a complete colony of theirs and are trying hard to carry their aggressive Asia-Pacific strategy into effect.

Laying bare the Japanese militarists' scheme to stage a comeback to Korea, it denounces the traitor No Tae-u for having sent a "mourning envoy" to the funeral ceremony of the Japanese "emperor."

It says:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has said:

"The intention of the U.S. imperialists in hampering the reunification of our country is to retain their hold on South Korea as their permanent colony and an aggressive military base for world domination by fabricating 'two Koreas'. The present South Korean rulers are seeking to maintain their military fascist ruling system and to continue to live in wealth and luxury. To serve their own selfish interests, they are begging for a permanent military occupation by the U.S. imperialists and actively furthering their 'two Koreas' policy."

The No Tae-u group has come up with proposals for a permanent division of the nation wearing the mask of "reunification" like the "July 7 declaration" and the "northern policy" worked out by its master, and is running amuck in its attempt to make the division of the country a fait accompli whilst the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries are manoeuvring to create an international environment favourable to "two Koreas," clamouring about "simultaneous U.N. membership," "cross recognition" and "cross contacts."

To struggle against the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges is an urgent task facing our nation. The entire people in the North and the South of Korea should firmly unite under the national ideal of peace, reunification and patriotism and wage a vigorous struggle nationwide to smash the "two Koreas" plot of the domestic and foreign divisive forces.

The U.S. imperialists must look foursquare behind the reality on the Korean peninsula where the desire for national reunification has now become an irresistible trend, and withdraw from South Korea without delay.

The No group must wake from the daydream of prolonging its remaining days by dint of outside forces and step down as demanded by the people.

The entire people in North and South Korea should more forcefully fight the sacred patriotic struggle for anti-U.S. national salvation, independence and reunification, confidently looking forward to the day of national reunification which is not far off.

**Functions Abroad Mark Kim Chong-il Birthday**  
*SK2402042889 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0422 GMT 24 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 24 (KCNA)—A meeting was held at the Siad Military Academy in Somalia on the occasion of the birthday of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The director of the academy spoke at the meeting.

He said that the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il enjoys unbounded respect and trust of the Korean people for his outstanding leadership ability, imperishable feats and noble virtues. His wise leadership is well illustrated by the brilliant achievements in Korea, he added.

He extended full support and firm solidarity for the struggle of the party, government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the reunification of the country and stressed: I am convinced that Korea will certainly be reunified under the wise guidance of the great leader His Excellency President Kim Il-song and the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il.

He sincerely wished the dear leader good health and long life.

A joint celebration meeting was held recently in Ouagadougou under the cosponsorship of the Burkina Association for the Study and Dissemination of the Revolutionary Ideas, the lodestar, and the centre for the study of the chuche farming method of Loumbila Farm, Burkina.

## South Korea

**Government Seeks Revision of SOFA Labor Rules**  
*SK0103043589 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
1 Mar 89 p 3

[Text] The government will work on revising labor regulations, contained in the present Korea-U.S. Status of Forces Agreement [SOFA], which is designed to help improve the interests of the Korean employees working at U.S. military facilities.

The labor regulations in the ROK-U.S. SOFA have been severely criticized as "disadvantageous" to Korean nationals working for the U.S. military.

A source at the Labor Ministry said yesterday that the ministry will seek to reduce the cooling-off period to at least 37 days from the current 70 days in case of a labor strike.



The Korean officials, the source said, will broach the proposed revision at the working-level committee meeting of the SOFA for labor affairs on Thursday.

The ministry plans to refer the outcomes from the working-level meeting to the Korea-U.S. meetings on amending the bi-national forces agreement slated for May this year.

The source said that the ministry will also ask the U.S. to erase from the current accord Clause 3, Article 15 which stipulates that working conditions for Korean employees at U.S. military facilities to be exempted from Korean laws.

Korean employees have called upon U.S. Forces Korea to slash the cooling-off period down to 10 days.

**Farmers, Fishermen Unhappy With Market Opening**  
*SK0103050989 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD*  
*in English 1 Mar 89 p 6*

[Text] A group of Korean farmers, fishermen, livestock breeders, scholars and government officials gathered in Seoul Monday. The major topic was the scheduled widening of agricultural, fishery and livestock markets to foreign products within three years.

Earlier the government said it is drawing a three-year market opening timetable to raise the import liberalization ratio for those products to 80 percent by 1991 from the present 71.9 percent. The timetable is to be announced soon.

All farmers, fishermen and livestock raisers attending the forum were full of unsatisfactory feelings over the government's unsystematic approach to the troubles involving the farming sector as well as the market opening schedule. "The government should discard its position to solve the troubles on a temporary basis and should approach the issues on a long-term basis," said a farmer from Yesan, Chungchongnam-to, said.

Another farmer from Yonchon of Kyonggi-to was more radical in criticizing the government when he said, "I am opposed to the market opening plan unless the government comes out with long-term measures to compensate losses farmers will suffer from it."

He was backed by Prof. Kim Pyong-tae of Konkuk University in Seoul. A nationwide campaign against the market opening should be launched unless the government introduces compensatory measures, he said.

A farmer from Kapyong of Kyonggi-to, who raises cattle, also attacked the United States which forced Korea to open the beef market while selling grain feed to Seoul. "The U.S. position is apparently unreasonable," he said.

Yielding to the U.S. pressure, Korea resumed beef import last July under a quota system.

Fishermen are no less serious than farmers in opposing the market opening scheme. A fishermen from Hwasong of Kyonggi-do said the wider market opening will deal a heavy blow to needy fishermen. He also is opposed to the proposed imports of Alaskan pollack from North Korea which will also adversely affect fishermen.

A senior official at the state-run National Agricultural Cooperatives Federation proposed for the enactment of a special law to ensure the compensation of losses farmers and fishermen will suffer from the market opening.

In response to their strong criticism of the government's market opening policy, Han Ni-hon, a bureau chief at the Economic Planning Board, said the government will not act against local farmers' and fishermen's interests despite the tough U.S. pressure.

The government position in that position was repeated by Son Chun-yong, a senior official from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. "Imports of all items will not be liberalized even if the GATT Committee for Balance of Payments Restrictions decides Korea's wider market opening," he said.

The government is dealing with the market opening issue on both the long-term and short-term basis, said Pak Sang-u, chief of the Agricultural Policy Bureau at the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and fisheries. "We are formulating the compensatory measures as the market opening policy can not be successful without active cooperation of farmers," Pak said.

The discussion forum was organized and sponsored by the Korea Rural Economics Institute.

Before presenting their views, Dr. Yi Chae-ok, senior fellow of the institute, made a keynote speech.

At stake is 684 farming, fishery and livestock items whose imports are restricted in Korea.

Yi said the government should exclude from the market opening list those items whose imports will have a great impact on farmers, fishermen and livestock breeders, among other things. Those products whose international competitiveness are weak now but can become strong in years to come should be also excluded from the three-year list, he said.

Such items as rice and red pepper, which are main sources of farmers' earnings, should not be imported, he also said the share of rice in total farm products is 37.9 percent. The comparable figure stands at 7.8 percent for pork, 5.2 percent for beef, 4.2 percent for red pepper, and 3.8 percent for milk.

**'Little Hope for Progress' in North-South Talks**  
*SK0103085389 Seoul YONHAP in English 0848 GMT  
1 Mar 89*

[Text] Seoul, March 1 (YONHAP)—South and North Korea meet under a dark cloud of pessimism at the truce village of Panmunjom Thursday to discuss arrangements for high-level talks.

Negotiators, in their second session since the contacts began Feb. 8, will tackle such matters as agenda, title and delegations.

There is little hope for progress, however, because the North is expected to demand an immediate halt to the annual "Team Spirit" Korea-U.S. military exercise as a precondition for the main talks, as it did at the first contact.

In the Feb. 8 meeting, the South suggested each delegation have seven members, including a chief-of-staff-level military officer, and be headed by the prime minister.

It suggested the title be "high-level officials' talks" or "prime ministers' talks" and that they take place in Seoul and Pyongyang alternatively within one month of the end of the preliminary contacts, with the first held in Seoul.

The North also suggested each delegation have seven members, but wanted to include two senior military officers with the prime minister as chief delegate and to hold the first main meeting in Pyongyang, calling it "South-North high-level political and military talks."

Seoul proposed six topics for the agenda: bringing an end to mutual slander and defamation, fostering mutual respect and noninterference, carrying out multipronged exchanges and cooperation, promoting confidence-building measures in the military area, holding a South-North summit and, as the sixth topic, other issues raised by the two sides.

Pyongyang counterproposed just one topic: "Liquidating the condition of political and military confrontation between the North and the South."

**Chonminnyon Officials' Trek to Panmunjom Blocked**  
*SK0103033789 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean  
0300 GMT 1 Mar 89*

[Text] Approximately 40 people, including ranking members of Chonminnyon [National Alliance of the Movement for Democracy and the Nation], left for Panmunjom to attend preliminary talks for a pan-national congress. However, they failed to reach Panmunjom when police blocked them at a checkpoint in Paju County along Tongil-ro. At around 1110 [0210 GMT]

this morning, the police dispatched 50 combat policemen to set up barricades to prevent a tourist bus with Chonminnyon officials on board from passing by in order to prevent their arrival in Panmunjom.

A total of approximately 40 people, including Chonminnyon Co-Chairman O Chung-il and 9 other delegates to the preliminary talks, held a news conference upon their departure this morning. They said that they planned to discuss the date, place, and agenda of the preliminary talks and demanded that the government and the Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command cooperate in realizing today's preliminary talks.

**Police Bar Dissidents**

*SK0103071589 Seoul YONHAP in English 0654 GMT  
1 Mar 89*

[Text] Seoul, Mar. 1 (OANA-YONHAP)—Police barred South Korean dissidents from meeting North Korean officials at the truce village of Panmunjom, 40 km (25 miles) north of Seoul, Wednesday morning.

The preliminary talks for a "pan-national congregation" were aborted when 10 representatives of the National Alliance for a Democratic Movement, the nation's biggest dissident body with 200 member organizations, were spotted by police, who stopped their chartered tourist bus with a barricade at a checkpoint near the demilitarized zone.

The police action was anticipated because government spokesman Choe Pyong-yul announced Tuesday that the government will not tolerate an attempt by dissidents to hold independent contact with North Korea.

Confronted with a company of police guards, the representatives staged a brief protest, chanting the song "Our Yearning Is for Reunification."

Before their departure from Seoul for Panmunjom, they told reporters, "The 'pan-national congregation' is an effort to find a solution to the many serious problems facing 70 million Koreans in both halves of the divided nation and we will give everything we have for it."

**No Criticizes Dissidents in 1 March Speech**

*SK0103031589 Seoul YONHAP in English 0257 GMT  
1 Mar 89*

[Text] Seoul, March 1 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u warned Wednesday that South Korea can no longer tolerate attempts to topple its democratic system through class revolution.

"It is high time for every one of us who shares responsibility in this land to take a clear-cut attitude toward the self-righteousness and violence that shake our free society to its foundations and the forces bent on overthrowing democracy," No said.

The warning, directed at radical students and dissident groups, was contained in a speech marking the 70th anniversary of the Samil (March 1) Movement, a crusade for independence from Japanese colonial rule.

The Samil spirit, which calls on all Koreans to put away their petty differences in favor of unity for the country, is sorely needed nowadays, the president said during the ceremony held at the Sejong Cultural Center.

He said some groups, while clamoring for democratization, are splitting the people and causing distrust and conflict.

The president also urged the people to pool their wisdom and strength to repel the challenge being mounted by those who attack foreign diplomatic facilities and those who engage in destructive mass activities.

"We are now at the crossroads of whether to go the way of democracy, unification and prosperity or not," he said, adding that the national consensus forged through the Samil Movement ought to be equally applied to the defense of the free democratic system in Korea.

#### **Suspension of North Coal Imports Planned**

SK0103005989 Seoul YONHAP in English 0051 GMT  
1 Mar 89

[Text] Seoul, March 1 (YONHAP)—South Korea will suspend imports of coal from North Korea unless Pyongyang admits to breaches of Contract, Energy and Resources Minister Yi Pong-su said Tuesday.

He said that 73.3 percent of 20,900 tons of anthracite delivered to Hyosung Corp. Feb. 3 was pulverized although the contract called for it to be more than 90 percent lump coal.

The North Korean coal has a heat value of 6,060 kcal [kilocalories] instead of the 6,500 kcal in the contract, Yi said.

The government plans to restrict Hyosung's coal imports for the next six months, as well as having it make a claim against the Hong Kong-based intermediary, he said.

Yi said the Dai Han Coal Corp. will accept the anthracite after adjusting the import price because South Korea needs to import 1 million tons of powdered coal this year and the process of returning the anthracite to the North would be very cumbersome.

Meanwhile, the government will lower gasoline prices in March, reflecting a special excise tax cut, while freezing coal briquet prices this year, he said.

#### **'Radical' College Students Praise North Korea**

##### **Daily Calls Practice 'Shocking'**

SK2502020689 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD  
in English 25 Feb 89 p 8

[Editorial: "Ideological Perversion"]

[Text] It is quite shocking and alarming to learn that some student activists are openly glorifying Communist north Korea and its leaders. The student council of a Seoul university has reportedly produced, as part of the orientation program for incoming freshmen, a paper in which north Korean Kim Il-song and his chuche theory, Kim's own application of Marxist-Leninism, are given a big hand.

The paper likens the succession of power involving Kim Chong-il, son of Kim Il-song, to the cases of the late Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, Philippine President Corazon Aquino and Pakistani Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto. What is most appalling is the paper's claim that the North Korean-dug invasion tunnels beneath the Demilitarized Zone may be the old Japanese mine shafts.

In brief, the paper claims that communism is not as bad as has been taught in school. In many aspects, the paper smacks of Communist propaganda leaflets right from Pyongyang.

The paper appears all the more sinister in that it is directed toward freshmen who have not developed sophistication to subversive ideologies and who are supposed to concentrate on academic studies.

Although we do not believe those students who have produced the paper necessarily represent a cross-section of the entire student body of that university, their views point to a definite trend among some radical activists.

They seem inclined to deny the capitalist market economy of the country as well as its constitutional polity. It is feared they are jeopardizing the values and goals of freedom and democracy for which the nation has been striving so hard.

Korean society in general has been very understanding and generous in dealing with some of the grievances and demands from the campus community in the belief that it would be in the long-term interest of the country.

Nevertheless, the naivete and gullibility of these misguided young minds must be redressed while keeping them from further affecting their fellow students and compromising our defense of liberal institutions. We must protect the vast majority of studious students from radical temptations. Extremist pursuits serve no one's good in the end.



It is the very collective obligation of the adult generation to protect young students from attempts to indoctrinate them with leftist ideas which deny the basic values of the Republic. We must launch a national campaign to effectively counter the attempt before it spreads further.

**Praise Kim Il-song**

SK2402021689 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD  
in English 24 Feb 89 p 3

[Text] Some radical college students are now not reluctant to glorify Communist North Korea and its leaders openly.

Konkuk University's student council, for instance, produced a report glorifying North Korean leader Kim Il-song, his "Koryo federal system" proposal and the lives of ordinary people in the North.

The report, part of the university's orientation program for freshmen, claimed that Kim Il-song, after taking power, gave peasants land, nationalized plants owned by the Japanese and described him as a socialist leader who achieved the goal of equal treatment of men and women and put the eight-hour work-day system into effect.

Referring to the West's harsh criticism of the Kim Il-song cult, the report argued, it should be judged from the viewpoint of North Korea.

The student council claimed the possibility is high that the tunnels dug beneath the Demilitarized Zone may be the mine shafts built originally during Japan's colonial rule of Korea.

It said there were many coal mines near the DMZ when the country was ruled by Japan between 1910 and 1945.

Attacks on South Korea through tunnels are unrealistic in a modern war, because satellites monitor even a "single moving ant," the report said.

It allured Kim Chong-il, son and heir apparent of Kim Il-song, to the late Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, Philippine President Corazon Aquino and Pakistan Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto.

Kim Chong-il, the student council argued, played a great role in the completion of "chuche ideology" and the betterment of North Korean society, thereby winning acclaim from the North Korean party and its subjects.

The student council of Kyonghui University also distributed the text of a lecture by a Korean-American professor to freshmen.

Prof. Kim Tong-su argued in Seoul last August that North Korea has been making more efforts than South Korea for national unification.

He charged South Korea has refused to accept the northern proposal for holding a three-way meeting involving the two Koreas and the United States.

Seoul and Washington have so far rejected the North Korean bid as a ploy to drive American forces out of Korea.

North Korean watchers said they are concerned about the radical students' attitude toward North Korea.

**Minister Urges Countermeasures**

SK0103033189 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
1 Mar 89 p 3

[Text] "Minjung" revolution ideology, quite similar to that of North Korea's anti-South revolution strategy, will sweep all campuses, if not restricted by the government and university authorities, said Education Minister Chong Won-sik in a meeting with university presidents yesterday.

The minister said that North Korea's "chuche" ideology has been rapidly spreading on campuses during freshmen orientations. "If the university authorities fail to keep the ivory tower being overrun by left-leaning student activists, the entire social security might be in jeopardy," Chong warned.

Addressing a group of top administrators at 33 universities in Seoul and Kyonggi province at the Hyatt Regency Hotel, Chong stressed the necessity of urgent measures to safeguard the campuses from becoming "the birthplace of radical student activism."

Taking advantage of the somewhat "loosened atmosphere" in the course of the social democratization process, the minister said students had gone far in extreme to resort to violent means in solving campus problems.

Indoctrinating freshmen with anti-government and anti-U.S. sentiments, radical student leaders have tried to enlarge their role in the school administration, Chong told the closed-door meeting.

Students' demand for a tuition freeze and a say in the election of university presidents is designed to take over school administration, he said. "To keep the academic society free from violence and Communist ideology," he noted, "all the school authorities should make a combined effort."

The minister also warned against students' meddling in school administration. The warning was given during his morning meeting with chiefs of school administration bureaus from 115 colleges and universities across the country at the DLI 63 Building in Yoido. "University

educators should draw a clear line in school administration, not yielding to students' demands over their rights in administrative affairs, such as tuition raises and elections for university presidents," Chong said.

"Academic calendar should be observed even in cases of campus disturbances," he said, adding that his ministry will not accept the irregular operation of the academic calendar.

Yesterday's meetings came in the wake of recent campus disturbances resulted from such hot issues as the tuition freeze movement, the indoctrination with North Korea's "chuche" ideology during freshmen orientations, and students' demand for voting rights in university president elections.

The minister said, "The silent majority should not be victims of radical students' activities that may get out of control, if not curbed right now."

He also said that the minimum requirements for the 16-week class per academic term should be guaranteed. "In any cases, school authorities have to keep regular classes unmarred by student demonstrations."

"Those students who show poor academic performance or fail to meet class attendance rates should be warned," Chong said.

Extraordinary campus events, such as festivals, sports games, are allowed at level not influencing the academic calendar. "Home assignments replacing regular class education will not be permitted," Chong said.

**Assembly Panel on Kwangju Ends 3-Day Session**  
SK2502015089 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD  
in English 25 Feb 89 p 2

[Text] The parliamentary ad hoc panel yesterday heard testimonies on the Kwangju tragedy by 13 witnesses selected by the opposition.

The hearing, which entered the last day of the scheduled three-day session, was again crippled with a boycott by ruling [DJP] Democratic Justice Party panelists, combined with the absence of seven key witnesses including Chong Ho-yong, former commander of the Special Warfare Forces, Choe Ung, former division commander of the 11th Airborne Brigade and An Pu-ung, former battalion commander of the 11th Airborne Brigade, all of whom the opposition alleged played roles in the Kwangju incident.

Also absent from the hearing were Cho Kap-chae, a reporter of the monthly CHOSON, and Yi Tae-won, a reporter of the monthly KYONGHYANG, both originally requested to participate in cross-interrogation sessions with Chong Ho-yong and other former military officers to verify authenticity of the controversial monthly magazine's articles disputing their roles in the Kwangju incident.

Kim Tae-chong, the first witness to appear before the hearing yesterday, told the panel that the opinions of the Kwangju citizens were against the unconditional surrender of all arms suggested by the then citizen committee inaugurated to settle the Kwangju tragedy peacefully.

Kim, who was in charge of publicity at that time, said that most citizens were upset when the committee suggested the unconditional surrender of arms and citizen forces to military authorities.

In disclosing the manifesto adopted by Kwangju citizens at that time, it called for an immediate lifting of martial law, the execution of Chon Tu-hwan and the installation of a provisional government. Kim said that 800,000 Kwangju citizens resolved to fight to death until their demands were met.

"Citizen rallies held in front of the Chollanam-to provincial office drew 50,000 on May 23, 100,000 on May 24 and 150,000 on May 25," Kim told the panel, adding that the rally held on May 26 served as an occasion to publicly inform citizens that reentry of martial law command forces into Kwangju was imminent.

#### \* Enactment of 'Reunification Law' Expected

##### \* Provisions of Law

41070060 Seoul SEOUL SIMMUN in Korean  
20 Jan 89 p 1

[Text] It is reported on 20 January that the government will enact a law under the preliminary title of "Basic Law Concerning Pursuit of Reunification and South-North Exchange" to pursue reunification policies in a consistent manner including South-North exchanges, which has been vigorously discussed recently, and to use more effective methods to bring about earlier reunification.

The gist of this legislation is to expand the function of the current National Unification Board, which has the limited functions of dealing with affairs in areas such as surveys, research, public relations, and South-North dialogue, and to plan and control the establishment and execution of reunification policy and South-North exchange affairs, which have been handled in a disorderly manner within various administrative departments.

In addition, the government plans to allow the National Unification Board to act in an executive capacity by changing the government organization law.

In connection with this issue, a senior official at the National Unification Board disclosed that "to get ready for the reunification debate and South-North exchange, which are being more actively pursued, it is necessary that basic legislation to validate the status of the National Unification Board be enacted."

This official also said, "The new reunification policy is based on the theory of national community. Therefore, the government holds the position that it can no longer accept the concept of North Korea as the enemy." He further added that "in order to enable reunification policy to be specific and continuous, it needs to be institutionalized in law. In this context, the enactment of the basic law is also necessary."

This basic law, which consists of provisions which define general principles, provide for consultation, human and material exchanges, and establishment of funds, will prove to be a legal foundation for expected frequent South-North exchanges.

The provision for general principles stipulates the objective of the legislation and the definition of South and North Korea, while the provision for consultation includes tasks that should be done at a governmental level and the method to realize those tasks.

The provision for human and material exchanges interprets South-North exchanges as domestic transactions and therefore it stipulates that such transactions be made in a fully open market. However, agreement between the authorities concerned from both sides should precede such transactions, and channels for such transactions with North Korea should be streamlined.

The basic law will rearrange those legislative sections which conflict with the national security law and make a clear distinction between North Korea as a member of the national community and North Korea as an enemy. Therefore, this legislation will guarantee legitimate contacts with North Korea as a member of the national community.

This basic law will supersede other special legislation such as the "Special Law for South-North Korean Trade" and such special legislation will be enacted within the framework of this basic law as far as South-North Korean trade is concerned.

Meanwhile, in addition to the enactment of the basic law, the government is reported to be seriously considering upgrading the status of the National Unification Board from its current status as the lowest among the 24 administrative departments.

#### \* Reasons for Enactment

41070060 Seoul SEOUL SIMMUN in Korean  
20 Jan 89 p 3

[Article by Han Chong-yul]

[Text] The so-called "Basic Law on Advancement of Reunification and South-North Exchanges," which the government is hurrying to enact, is intended to provide legal and institutional guarantees for South-North exchanges and cooperation, discussion of which has burst out like dammed water since the 7 July declaration of President No Tae-u.

In other words, it is a general view that there should be an administrative department which functions as an agency to control reunification issues on a comprehensive basis, and to execute them in an orderly fashion to cope with ever-increasing South-North exchanges in human and material aspects. The public sees the National Unification Board as the most appropriate administrative agency for these concerns at the present time. In this context, the legislation for the basic law is being pursued.

At the present moment when demands for South-North exchanges have become relentless, the need for enacting a basic law is seen from two aspects; one is from a national point of view, the other is the view from inside the National Unification Board.

Strictly speaking, the National Security Law is the only domestic law which stipulates rules for a South-North Korean relationship.

The National Security Law is based on the cold war logic which defines North Korea as an enemy, and the relationship between the two countries is one of conflict. In consequence, according to the current National Security Law, active South-North Korean exchanges and cooperation are illegal activities.

The case of Hyundai Group Honorary Chairman Chong Chu-yong's upcoming visit to Pyongyang on 23 January is clearly an illegal action under the current national security law.

The then Chief of Korean Central Intelligence Agency Yi Hu-rak's Pyongyang visit in 1972 for the purpose of establishing the South-North Coordinating Committee also was clearly an illegal activity. However, its illegality was waived under the president's executive power. Although Chairman Chong Chu-yong's visit to North Korea is also clearly illegal, liability for his action can be pardoned through the exercise of executive power.

However, the concept of exercise of executive power is one that can be applied in extraordinary and restricted categories in an exceptional situation, but should not be continuously overused.



Because the government's new reunification policy, which is scheduled to be announced at home and abroad around 25 February, reportedly will favor recovering national community while maintaining national homogeneity, realistically North Korea can no longer be viewed as an enemy. In the long run, the enactment of the basic law is essential in order to cope with South-North exchanges which will be more frequent in the future.

In particular, if one needs to pursue reunification policy in light of the national community theory, there should be one particular department within the administration which functions as a comprehensive coordinator among various departments in charge of South-North exchanges such as the Ministries of Commerce, Education, and Culture and Information.

In fact, up to the present time, there has been no one particular administrative department which can oversee South-North exchanges. Therefore, the Ministry of Culture and Information was in charge of culture and arts exchanges; the Ministry of Education was in charge of such student exchange issues as student meetings and the "Great Fatherland Pilgrimage Parade"; and the Ministry of Commerce was in charge of trading issues such as importing North Korean products. As a consequence, there has been no consistency in reunification policy on South-North exchanges.

Therefore, another reason for enactment of the basic law is to allow the National Unification Board the executive authority which will enable it to make a comprehensive coordination.

Among the 24 administrative departments, the National Unification Board alone has no legal standing for action in areas of exchange.

In this context, the enactment of the basic law concerning pursuit of reunification and South-North exchanges is sufficiently necessary in order to cope with the current situation where great progress is expected in the South-North relationship.

A senior official at the National Unification Board disclosed that "the enactment of the basic law is essential for South-North exchanges and cooperation, a top-priority task of the current administration." He also suggested that his office is now cooperating with departments concerned such as the Ministry of Justice to prepare the legislative bill.

One thing noteworthy in the basic law, which consists of general principles, human and material exchanges, and establishment of a cooperative fund, is the article for establishing such a fund, which is to provide legal support for civilian sectors' investment and government-level aid to North Korea. By enacting the basic law, one can make a clear distinction between North Korea as a member of the national community and North Korea

which pursues hostile activity, thus justifying contact with North Korea according to the theory of national community. Such enactment will also have the effect of overcoming the gap between the legal system and reality.

Because the basic law will cover some of the same points as various special laws such as the "Special Law on South-North Korean Trading," which is being prepared by the Ministry of Commerce and the Ministry of Justice, these special laws will be introduced together with the basic law. In other words, the enactment of the basic law concerning pursuit of reunification and South-North exchanges is fundamentally based on the desires of the government and civilian sectors, both of which wish to take the initiative in South-North exchanges, which are expected to be frequent.

From this point of view, it is analyzed that South-North Korean trading and student exchanges can be dealt with in the larger context of enactment of the basic law.

**No Comments on Scandals, Ties With North**  
*SK2302062389 Seoul YONHAP in English 0613 GMT*  
23 Feb 89

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 23 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u has ordered early resolution of problems left over from the previous government.

"I think the scandals have mostly been revealed by the National Assembly and that the necessary legal steps have also been taken," No said Thursday while presiding over consultations between the government and Democratic Justice Party at Chongwadae, his official residence.

"If we delay resolving the problems or if we magnify them, it could bring about political retaliation, which would be undesirable for the future of democracy," No said. He urged steps, including the legislation of special laws, to dispose of the problem.

No's remarks put him on collision course with the powerful opposition, which has strengthened its political offensive with charges that disgraced former President Chon Tu-hwan's wife, Yi Sou-cha, owns a large tract of woodland outside of the capital.

Chon declared he had given up all his wealth to the state when he went into self-imposed rural exile last November to atone for misdeeds during his seven-year rule.

The president said he will take stern steps against the "three elements that undermine progress in democracy: violence, left-leaning forces and self-righteousness."

No stressed that the government should be firm, establishing law and order at any cost to maintain a stable society.

Recent violent anti-government protests include a fire-bomb attack by militant students on the governor's official residence in Kwangju Wednesday and a farmers' demonstration demanding the abolishment of irrigation tax last week.

No said he will not tolerate left-leaning forces, which have "penetrated our society and openly staged struggles to overthrow our free democratic system."

On South-North Korean relations, the president said Pyongyang should join in sincere dialogue with Seoul.

He also ordered the establishment of "The 21st Century Committee" to study long-term programs for the reunification of the Korean peninsula.

**No Discusses Public's Expectations With Media**  
SK2502013089 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD  
in English 25 Feb 89 p 2

["Excerpts" of President No Tae-u's meeting with reporters at Chongwadae in Seoul on 24 February]

[Text] Question: How do you feel after one year in office?

Answer: The people have too high expectations of me. They seem to want a President who is tolerant, lenient and patient. Sometimes they seem to want a President who acts decisively and resolutely. And other times, they seem to need a President who changes his decision everyday.

Their demands are too diverse and their expectations are too hasty. I feel sorry for failing to fulfill their expectations but I have done my best. I have my own political style. I think I have achieved much in the first year of my rule. The nation successfully hosted the Seoul Olympics in a very difficult situation and recorded 12 percent economic growth.

What is more important is that the nation regained its self-esteem. One thing I really regret is the stark reality that I, as President, have to overcome numerous difficulties posed by the opposition's parliamentary majority.

On the question of liquidating the Fifth Republic legacies, the people's views cannot be the same. My June 29, 1987 declaration was my promise to free political rivals and foes from all shackles to enable them to do whatever they want to do.

The last election reflected the consensus among politicians and the people that political retribution should not and cannot be made against anyone.

That one should be arrested without investigation because he was a Fifth Republic figure does not make sense. I sincerely hope that the people calm down and work to build a great nation.

Q: Did you tell ruling party officials to prepare for the midterm assessment to give the impression that referendum day is drawing near?

A: If you study recent news media reports, you will easily be able to find the answer to that question. The midterm evaluation should be conducted as pledged but in such a way as to promote national interests. The method of the interim evaluation should therefore not worsen regional antagonism or hinder national development. All such aspirations can only be attained when the people and political leaders cooperate with the government, however.

My final decision on that particular issue will be made following the closure of the current extra session of the National Assembly and listening to opinions of the opposition party leaders.

Q: When will you meet with the three opposition leaders?

A: My doors is wide open and I am ready to meet them anytime.

Q: When will you hold the confidence vote?

A: If the people wish for an immediate vote, I will hold it tomorrow.

Q: What will you do if the opposition camp opposes an immediate vote of confidence?

A: Their opinions could be taken into account but the interim evaluation was a public pledge which must be kept.

Q: What if what the people want goes against the national interest?

A: I don't think the people's civil consciousness is shallow enough to demand anything indiscriminately without thinking about the fate of their nation. I will certainly keep my word to the people.

Q: What about the timing (of the midterm appraisal)? Isn't it against the Constitution to make it a vote of confidence?

A: Of course, I cannot solve all problems totally on my own as I would like. A President should not and cannot violate laws.

Q: The opposition parties worry that they might be held responsible for the outcome of the midterm appraisal. Any comment?

A: They are also politicians and they can give their own views.

Q: Does your instruction Thursday (at the meeting of cabinet and ruling party leaders at Chongwadae) indicate that you have made up your mind on the midterm appraisal?

A: The people may speak out for the nation's democratic development. But the force which denies the nation's free, democratic system and attempts a Communist-style revolution has been significantly exposed. What is worrisome is that the force infiltrated various sectors of our society, including school campuses, factories and offices. Their goal is to drive out all sound-minded people and to expel the government so that they can do anything they please. It is exactly what the public worries, about. The people expect me to exert my political leadership to solve this problem.

Q: What do you mean by "presidential decision?"

A: A resolution denouncing violence submitted by the ruling party for National Assembly action is yet to be properly processed. Should I sit idle when the law enforcement authority of the national police is in jeopardy?

Q: Does it mean that you may mobilize the military if necessary?

A: I firmly believe in the high level of the people's consciousness which does not force the government to turn to the military. Police need the people's support badly.

Q: What about ex-presidents Chon Tu-hwan and Choe Kyu-ha?

A: My fundamental political philosophy is based on reconciliation. One of the most effective ways to solidify the basis of democracy is reconciliation. As my June 29, 1987 declaration started from the spirit of tolerance and forgiveness, I hope that the case will end with tolerance and forgiveness.

Q: Do you have any plan to visit Mangwol-tong cemetery where the Kwangju victims are buried?

A: Sooner or later, the day will come when I could visit the cemetery. To my regret, however, the Kwangju issue is being politically used, although the issue should be resolved through love and leniency. The only way to resolve any serious problem is through love and leniency.

Q: Some opposition parties demand that the incumbent government's achievements, or lack thereof, on the liquidation of the Fifth Republic legacies be linked to the interim appraisal.

A: I hope rival political parties will reach an agreement on the matter. If officials and those close to the previous government are sent to prison, it would please only those who want to overthrow the system.

The Fifth Republic did some good as well.

Q: Do you think there will be a change in the current large-opposition-small-ruling-party structure after the interim test?

A: I haven't thought about it.

Q: Pak Chun-kyu, chairman of the ruling DJP, insists on a switch to the cabinet parliamentary system.

A: I have never pointed in that direction and I let anyone express freely his opinion.

#### **No Hosts Reception for 'Common People'**

SK2502013789 Seoul YONHAP in English 0130 GMT  
25 Feb 89

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 25 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u, at a reception for 4,000 "common people" Friday evening, promised to build 600,000 homes for the grass-roots poor over the next four years.

No also said his government would provide more support for the ailing agriculture and fisheries sectors as part of a 16 trillion won (23.7 billion dollar), four-year plan.

Some 250,000 homes will be built, at a cost of 3.5 trillion won (5.19 billion dollars), for the urban poor and homeless "on a permanent lease basis" while another 350,000 will be provided for workers and low income people with an "option to buy or rent them at a low price," he said.

The reception at the Korea Exhibition Center was held to mark the first anniversary of No's presidency.

No said he will set up an organization under his direct control to oversee housing policies.

The houses will be rented for a deposit of 1 million to 2 million won (some 1,500 to 3,000 dollars) and 30,000 to 40,000 won (45 to 60 dollars) a month.

He also said the government will increase college scholarships for poor talented youths.

"I firmly believe that the great era of common people will blossom when all the people lead stable lives free of worries about food, clothing, shelter, medical care and education," No said.

#### **No Sees No Future 'Drastic Change' in North**

SK2302013689 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD  
in English 23 Feb 89 p 2

[Text] President No Tae-u has said that he does not foresee any "drastic change" in North Korea in the near future.



No, however, said that there were signs that Pyongyang was taking steps to extricate itself from political isolation and economic backwardness and that the door to unification on the Korean peninsula might begin to unlock in the mid-1990s.

In an interview with the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW published in Hong Kong Wednesday, No said, "We are trying our utmost to have reconciliation and to have a more cooperative atmosphere with North Korea."

"China, the Soviet Union and other East European countries are all proceeding along the road of reformation toward a more open society, seeking reconciliation around the world," No was quoted as having said.

"Although the pace is not spectacular at this moment, it will definitely accelerate and we will see signs of progress," he added.

Asked whether he believed rapprochement with North Korea is possible while Kim Il-song, 77, or Kim Chong-il, 48, are in power, the President replied: "I can't definitely say whether it will be achieved within the lifetime of Kim Il-song. His son is still rather young and if he lives a normal life, then I am sure we can have national reconciliation and reunification in his lifetime."

On domestic political affairs, No told the REVIEW that the confrontation of the past is being replaced by a new political culture that promises compromise and rational alternatives.

"I am reminded of the difficulties of democratization. There are many obstacles on this road and we have to persevere in our efforts," he said.

In its cover story, the REVIEW said that No comes across as relaxed and thoughtful, with an inner strength that cannot simply be put down to the trappings of high office.

The news magazine also said that No may have given a naive look to his administration and likes to keep up his self-styled image of a potong saram (ordinary man), but he has found it perhaps more difficult than he thought to free himself from his association with the past administration.

Some of his detractors claim No's leadership is weak; that his policies are adrift and lacking in the firm control exercised by past administrations. The view is probably a natural outgrowth of a more democratic climate in which government officials dislike using a heavy hand, the REVIEW said.

The REVIEW also said that No faces a much more important hurdle—his pledge to hold a midterm referendum on his leadership. This assessment is currently thought to be timed for March or April.

The President himself appears to have few regrets about making the pledge. "What I was thinking when I promised to have a midterm review was that though I might win the presidential election, I would not change my attitude. I have seen where people change when they get into power and this has led to historical tragedies," No was quoted.

**Minister on Solving Military Problems With North**  
*SK2402011489 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
24 Feb 89 p 2

[Text] Unification Minister Yi Hong-ku pledged yesterday that the government will actively seek solutions to political and military problems with North Korea by accelerating exchanges in the economic and cultural sectors.

In answering a question from an opposition lawmaker, at the Assembly Foreign Affairs-Unification Committee yesterday, the minister said, "The government also came to the judgment that now is the time for efforts to solve political and military problems as well as promote inter-Korean exchanges in other fields."

Yi expressed his hope that the political and military issues will be taken up in the projected high administration officials' meeting between South and North Korea.

The second preliminary contact for the premiers' talks is to be held on March 2 at the truce village of Panmunjom.

The South Korean government has thus far put more emphasis on the promotion of exchanges between the South and North in economic and other humanitarian sectors while North Korea has been bent upon having political and military talks.

Minister Yi said that consultative bodies will be allowed to be formed in various fields to effectively promote exchanges between South and North Korea.

Touching on the Korea-U.S. military exercise dubbed Team Spirit, Yi said the government has not requested the United States to scale down the drill, dismissing news reports, he said.

He said it cannot be a matter to be changed merely because of North Korea's demand for a halt.

This year's exercise has already been in motion based on the original schedule, according to him.

He then made it clear that the defense-oriented annual exercise can in no way be traded off for the suspension of North Korea's joint naval exercise with the Soviet Union.

Quoting some military experts and former U.S. defense secretary Caspar Weinberger's '83 defense report to the U.S. Congress, Rep. Kwon Hun-sung, has alleged that

the joint Korea-U.S. military exercise might have been conducted as part of the U.S. global defense policy toward the Soviet Union and others.

The 30-year-old first term lawmaker from the national constituency also alleged that Team Spirit might involve drills for a nuclear attack.

But, the professor-turned lawmaker said, "I don't think that it should be conducted for such purposes.

**Editorial Urges Caution in Dealing With North**  
*SK2302023289 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD*  
*in English 23 Feb 89 p 8*

[Editorial: "Cautious Deal With N. Korea"]

[Text] Various political parties, interest groups and social organizations are setting out to explore their own avenues for communicating and dealing with north Korea. The motivation for such contact is natural and even commendable as it represents the prevailing mood for the reintegration of the divided country.

But the absence of legitimate treaty relations between south and north Korea, similar to those existing between the two German governments, is bound to make such efforts by private groups tenuous at best. More often, these unsystematic attempts end in disarray and may even backfire.

In this regard, the meeting scheduled next week at the truce village of Panmunjom to discuss the proposed "Pan-national Conference" with North Koreans calls for our undivided attention.

Overtures for that meeting were made by Chonminnyon, the Coalition for Democratic Movement [CDM], and accepted by north Korea. Government assistance and approval were requested, but denied.

Because the issue of inter-Korean dialogue is so important to the easing of tensions and eventual reunification, it must be addressed by a body which duly represents the entire spectrum of opinions, interests and forces among the people. CDM's representative competence should be questioned as it is an amorphous organization of dissidents, and thus cannot speak for all south Koreans with respect to inter-Korean dialogue.

In dealing with north Korea, we should be aware of the ulterior motives and elusive tactics of its unification policy. We must be alert to the risks involved. The so-called Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland that would be counterpart of the CDM in the Pan-national Conference is nothing but a front for the Communist regime in Pyongyang.

The north Korean ruling hierarchy jumped at the offer from the minority dissident group here while it refuses to engage in any talks between government and Red Cross

representatives. Its obvious purpose is to take advantage of a propaganda-prone channel to promote its campaign for ending U.S. military presence in Korea, dividing public opinion and eventually subverting the Seoul government.

As in the case of the participation of south Korean students in the World Festival of Youth and Students in Pyongyang, the Pan-national Conference could turn out to be a trap. We need to forge our diverse views into a solid consensus and pursue inter-Korean dialogue using the consistent initiative of the government for the present.

**Trade Companies Reluctant To Deal With North**  
*SK2202031089 Seoul YONHAP in English 0159 GMT*  
*22 Feb 89*

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 22 (YONHAP)—Delivery of inferior coal by North Korea has made South Korean trading companies reluctant to deal with the North, industry sources said Wednesday.

Since North Korea shipped 2 million tons of pulverized anthracite Feb. 3 instead of the lump coal contracted with Hyosung Corp., most Korean trading companies, previously eager to import North Korean goods, have virtually halted negotiations in fear of recurrences, the sources said.

South Korean importers were interested in purchasing dry pollack, iron ore, lead, corn and other resources.

They will now refuse to deal with North Korea until it guarantees the quality of its deliveries, the sources said.

Hyosung, unhappy over the incident, stopped additional imports of hard coal and discussions on imports of lead, scrap iron and other raw materials.

Samsung, which has government approval, plans to delay importing coal until North Korea guarantees its quality.

The Ssangyong Business Group is also reconsidering its plan to purchase iron ore, cement and corn, according to the sources.

**Caution in Trade With USSR, North Urged**  
*SK2102050589 Seoul YONHAP in English 0452 GMT*  
*21 Feb 89*

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 21 (YONHAP)—Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun Tuesday proposed joint participation with the United States and Japan in the Soviet Union's Siberian development projects and urged caution in dealing with North Korea.

In a news conference marking the first anniversary of the government of President No Tae-u, Kang said South Korea should be cautious in participating in construction of a shipyard in the North because it could be turned to military use.

Nevertheless, the government will actively promote the joint development of scenic Mt. Kumgang into a tourist complex, holding consultations and signing agreements with the government of North Korea, he said.

There is no evidence, however, that North Korea has changed its policy of reunifying the Korean peninsula by force, he said.

Kang said the South will try to resolve the inter-Korean question peacefully.

"We will begin with exchanges and cooperation in cultural and economic sectors, which are free from political controversy," he said.

In addition, the prime minister said the private assets and 13.9 billion won in political funds that former President Chon Tu-hwan gave to the state last November will be used for the handicapped.

Kang said the government has rewritten 98 undemocratic laws and regulations and will amend the other 81 this year.

He also said the government will spend 15 trillion won on projects to improve the income of poor people.

**Visa Extension for Chinese Businessmen Refused**  
*SK2502055589 Seoul YONHAP in English 0532 GMT 25 Feb 89*

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 25 (YONHAP)—South Korea has refused to further extend the visas of eight Chinese businessmen, scuttling their attempts to secure foothold for operations in South Korea.

The Justice Ministry informed the Chinese of its decision on Friday, ordering them to leave South Korea by March 2.

The deportees include Hong Cheong Tak, vice chairman of China Liaoning Ltd., the Hong Kong-based foreign trade arm of China's Liaoning Province, according to a government source.

Jin Bingxie and Li Zhonghua, officials of Manycome Industries Ltd., a Hong Kong-based company representing Shenyang, a city in northeast China, and Kim Hak Tae and Li Xiangmin of Jiju Ltd., a joint venture of Jilin Province and Bolivia, are also on the list.

The Chinese entered Seoul in December on tourist visas or entry permits and have renewed their lengths of stay twice or three times while they try to open Seoul branches, the source, who declined to be named, said.

They have applied for permission from the Bank of Korea to open branches here and have practically engaged in trade negotiations.

The government's move indicates that South Korea does not want Chinese companies to open branches here or to keep their representatives here on long stays without official economic ties with China, the source said.

Despite growing exchanges in trade and other non-political fields, there are no diplomatic relations between Seoul and Beijing.

The action also shows that the "northern policy" of improving relations with communist nations will be carried out on a strictly reciprocal basis, he said.

Three South Korean conglomerates—Samsung, Daewoo and Kolon—currently run liaison offices in Beijing staffed by local Chinese, Americans or South Koreans, who are not allowed to stay more than three months.

The Chinese Government does not permit Korean firms to open branches or set up locally incorporated firms.

Trade between Korea and China has grown in recent years to 3.1 billion U.S. dollars in 1988.

China has signaled its readiness for economic exchanges with Seoul, but it has been reluctant to upgrade official economic relations lest it strain relations with communist North Korea.

South Korea's expulsion of the Chinese businessmen comes just as the two countries are expected to discuss exchanging trade offices.

Yi Sun-ki, president of the state-run Korea Trade Promotion Corp., is scheduled to visit Beijing to discuss the matter at the invitation of the China Council for Promotion of International Trading (CCPIT), early in March, sources say.

**Joint Finance Agreement With Hungary Planned**  
*SK2202120389 Seoul YONHAP in English 1156 GMT 22 Feb 89*

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 22 (YONHAP)—South Korea and Hungary will sign an agreement on the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of tax evasion next month, Finance Ministry officials here said Wednesday.

The agreement, which is the first of its kind capitalist South Korea has ever struck with a communist country, was initialed during a working-level meeting on Feb. 13-17 in Budapest, officials said.



South Korean Government has sought the agreement to prepare groundwork for the Korean businesses' advance into the Hungarian and other East European markets.

Under the agreement, Seoul will exempt Hungarian businessmen based here from general taxes while Budapest will exempt income taxes and reduce taxes on dividend incomes of the Korean businessmen there, a ministry spokesman explained.

The Hungarian side will not levy taxes on the interest or royalty incomes the South Korean businesses are supposed to take after providing their Hungarian business partners with loans and technology.

Both sides also agreed to sign the agreement as soon as possible. Officials said the agreement will be formally signed and put into effect when Hungarian finance minister visits Seoul next month.

#### **Chon Said Planning for Exile Abroad**

SK2402033989 Seoul IRYO SINMUN in Korean  
19 Feb 89 p 8

[Article by Pak Hui-tae: "A 100-Day Prayer for the Victims of Kwangju; His Preparations for an Exile Abroad Have Been Completed"]

[Text] Mr Chon Tu-hwan, who fled to the Buddhist Paektam Temple in mid-November last year, paying no attention at all to the strong public call for his joining in the effort to have the truth of the Fifth Republic's irregularities unveiled in a manner that befits his former stature as the highest responsible person in government, has since stayed there, taking refuge in the temple and saying nothing about the uproar. Finally, however, he seems to be secretly on the move and has begun drawing keen attention from those in political circles.

For example, Ho Mun-to, a person regarded as Mr Chon's righthand man, secretly went to Japan on 30 December last year, with an unknown mission up his sleeve, and came back a month later, on 2 February this year. In the meantime, Mr Chon and his wife suddenly declared that on New Year's Day they would start a 100-day period of prayer for the victims of the Kwangju movement for democratization and the Samchong Reeducation Camp. As if to say that they also want to stay in step with such moves, at a 9 February seminar of party lawmakers, the Democratic Justice Party [DJP] made clear its stand that it was determined to end the parliamentary hearings on the irregularities committed by the Fifth Republic after former Presidents Chon Tu-hwan and Choe Kyu-ha submitted letters to the National Assembly explaining the Kwangju movement for democratization and the Fifth Republic's irregularities. This indicates that those in the ruling camp, both those who served in the past ruling party and those who have joined the present one, have embarked upon another "save-Chon Tu-hwan operation."

The latest move initiated by those in the ruling party, both old and new ones, which is also known as "liberate-Chon-Tu-hwan operation," has long been expected. However, it is of special significance in that it has been set in motion at a time when public opinion is focused on such things as the successful northern policy and the atmosphere for reunification continues to grow. In other words, those in the ruling camp must have come to the conclusion that the present monumental timing, when the Sixth Republic marks the first anniversary of its taking office and the reunification mood has reached a peak, is an appropriate time frame to settle once and for all the question of what to do with Mr Chon, the biggest headache plaguing the Sixth Republic, in whatever form available.

This being the case, it is highly likely that those in ruling quarters will sooner or later take some measures aimed at clarifying their stand on the question of Mr Chon, whatever form it may take. To begin with, Mr Chon at Paektam Temple is expected to earnestly translate his plan for seeking exile abroad, which has been widely speculated and talked about until now, into action. Mr Chon's attitude toward exile abroad has been such that he would rather stay in domestic prison than go abroad in exile.

Notwithstanding this, from the beginning some political observers have seen Mr Chon's words as a temporary political gesture to placate the undying public doubt about his true intent and, therefore, not a revelation of his genuine inner thoughts. That is to say that the instant he stepped out of his house last November the idea about exile abroad must have dawned upon him as an inescapable destiny. Many people in the country also must have thought of it as an unavoidable course of action.

One unsettled question was how to arrange his departure for exile abroad without putting the burden on the shoulders of the No regime. They have come to the time-honored conclusion that time will settle things. Basing himself on such a conclusion, Mr Chon has remained silent all the while the National Assembly conducted hearings on the Fifth Republic's irregularities and the public called for the punishment of Mr Chon through endless rallies and demonstrations. Not stopping at this, Mr Chon attempted some highly skillful psychological warfare to generate sympathetic sentiment for him among the public and converted himself into a devoted Buddhist disciple. In fact, the photographs of Mr Chon and his wife appearing frequently in the dailies that show the worn-out look of the couple and their lonesome life in the temple have generated enough sympathy in the public.

As a result, the once strong public call for his imprisonment has now considerably subsided and the masses' interest in the special National Assembly committee's investigation into the irregularities has waned as well.

Sensing this delicate change of public sentiment, Mr Chon declared his 100-day period of prayer under the pretext of offering solace to the victims of the Kwangju movement for democratization and the Samchong Reeducation Camp on 6 February, Lunar New Year's Day. The secret design behind Mr Chon's prayer is revealed in the fact that his prayer is so arranged as to end in mid-May, shortly before the 9th anniversary of the Kwangju movement for democratization. A well placed political source cautiously predicted that Mr Chon might try to seize this particular occasion to put his plan for seeking refuge in a foreign country into action. The likelihood is that he will try to use his 100-day prayer as an indulgence to offset his moral sense of responsibility for the Kwangju movement for democratization and then leave the country in search of refuge in a foreign country under the pretext of visiting his children in the United States.

Mr Chon's intent as such is believed to be related in no small measure to a series of moves initiated recently by the DJP. For example, the DJP has finalized a decision in a seminar of the party lawmakers held on 9 February that the activity of the special National Assembly committee formed to investigate into the Fifth Republic's irregularities would be brought to an end when Mr Chon writes a letter of explanation substituting for his testimony before the session of the special committee. The DJP has also made clear its intent to terminate the activity of the special parliamentary committee once and for all after only one letter from Mr Chon.

On the surface, such a stand taken by the DJP is in fact not new and does not appear to be plausible, because an identical plan has been frequently referred to in the past and nothing happened. Nevertheless, the DJP and some political observers now see the latest DJP plan as being highly plausible.

The recent delicate shift in the attitude of the three major opposition parties is seen as the chief cause of such an observation. First, Kim Tae-chung, president of the Party for Peace and Democracy, said in his New Year's news conference that his party had taken into account the possibility of hearing Mr Chon's testimony at his residence instead of forcing him to appear in the National Assembly, thereby making clear his intent to bring an end to the question of Mr Chon, a serious hot potato case for both the ruling and opposition parties, at an early date.

Kim Yong-sam, president of the Reunification Democratic Party, also alluded to his opinion that his party would not cling to the question of Mr Chon. This suggests that he would agree to conclude the special parliamentary committee provided that a bill for the appointment of a special prosecutor, which his party has consistently called for, is passed by the house. There is no question that Kim Chong-pil, president of the New Democratic Republican Party, agrees with the other two Kims in this regard or that the DJP failed to detect the shift in the three major

opposition parties' attitude. In fact, the DJP has persistently refused to believe that the opposition party's insistence on Mr Chon's testifying, without fail, before the special parliamentary committee on the Fifth Republic's irregularities is what they really want. This is because if Mr Chon testifies before the special committee, it will primarily and inevitably end up in revealing how "political funds" were used under the Fifth Republic and this in turn will deal a severe blow not only to the ruling party, but also to the opposition parties. This being the case, the DJP had thought that the opposition would surely come up with a negotiation card to ease the deadlock after a while and then a political settlement of the question of Mr Chon would be in the offing.

In reality, such a supposition by the government and the ruling party was relatively correct and the three major opposition parties put across to the ruling party a position that they would agree on concluding the political situation centered around the special committees if their "call for appointing a special prosecutor is fulfilled." By so doing, the opposition parties made clear their intention not to prolong the political situation centered on the special parliamentary committees.

The ball is now in the court of the government and the ruling party. The ruling party, however, finds the opposition parties' insistence on appointing a special prosecutor to be a political burden. There is no need to mention the fact that the opposition parties' call for it is not only a serious challenge to the judiciary branch which has to date been under the control of the government and the ruling party, but it also demands that the special prosecutor continue his activity for 3 years from the day he is appointed, well over the prime period of the No regime.

It is because the leaders of the three major opposition parties want to keep in place the current balance in the political structure under which the opposition parties hold the majority of seats and the ruling party the minority of seats in the National Assembly and the opposition eventually will challenge for the presidency in the next presidential election by continuously taking the lead in political affairs that they specified the term of office of the special prosecutor as 3 years. It is, therefore, quite natural for the ruling party to be reluctant to accept the opposition proposal. This is what annoys the government and the ruling party.

The ruling party is reported to be studying the possibility of agreeing to the opposition demand for appointing a special prosecutor on two conditions: that the special prosecutor's term of office be made as short as possible and that the areas of his duties be limited. The ruling party believes that unless the opposition parties are given minimum concessions to make them agree to the earliest conclusion of the special committees, the ruling party will find it increasingly difficult to make headway in settling the political situation. At the same time, the ruling party has not ruled out a bold frontal assault to

break through the political situation by linking the two big political issues—the successful northern policy that has surged in recent weeks and the challenge of the dissident organizations which are obviously becoming radicalized—to the midterm appraisal of the president's performance.

This arrangement, however, has come across its biggest critical challenge from the National Coalition of the Movement for Democracy and the Nation [Chonminnyon] which was formed on 28 January. The emergence of this organization, the largest united body of social movement forces ever formed since the 29 June declaration under the control of the leaders of grass-roots movement organizations in their forties, who are a far cry from the conservative politicians, has considerably reduced the room for the conservative opposition parties to maneuver and has made negotiations between the government, the ruling parties, and the three opposition parties difficult.

What is more, the three major opposition parties will find themselves on still narrower ground since the Chonminnyon, realizing that the successful northern policy and the surging reunification mood might work in favor of the No regime and make it take the initiative over political situation, regards the liquidation of the legacy of the Fifth Republic and Mr Chon's imprisonment as something it cannot concede.

As a result, the question of what to do about Mr Chon, currently the hottest political issue, will unquestionably breed a new storm in the new spring in the form of extreme confrontation. This notwithstanding, political observers unanimously believe that the old and new

ruling quarters will surely try to settle the question of Mr Chon, namely his taking refuge in a foreign country, whatever price they may have to pay for doing it.

**Public Loans Repaid 'Ahead of Schedule'**

SK0103051189 Seoul YONHAP in English 0452 GMT  
1 Mar 89

[Text] Seoul, March 1 (YONHAP)—South Korea repayed public loans worth 411 million U.S. dollars ahead of schedule during the first two months of this year, according to sources at the Finance Ministry.

Of the repaid loans, those from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) took the lion's share with 375 million dollars.

Early repayment is encouraged by the government to retire high-interest loans using the country's current account surplus.

The repayments were made using 263 million dollars in low-interest foreign currency loans from the Bank of Korea (BOK) and 148 million dollars in cash.

About 100 billion won (about 148.15 million dollars) in liquidity was shiphoned off by the repayments and savings amount to 86 million dollars.

For example, interest on the redeemed ADB loan was 7.5 percent to 11 percent, far above the current 6.42 percent, despite the government payment of a 6.99 million dollar premium, the sources said.

The government plans to repay 1 billion worth of public loans ahead of schedule by the end of this year.



## Burma

### Commission Publishes Draft Law, Clarifications BK0103073989 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0130 GMT 1 Mar 89

["Press Release No 76/89 of the Commission for Holding Multiparty Democratic General Election of the Union of Burma, dated 1 March 1989—the 9th day of the waning moon of Tabodwe, Burmese era 1350"]

[Text] 1. The Commission for Holding Multiparty Democratic General Election by Announcement No 242 dated 1 March 1989 published the Draft People's Assembly Election Law together with clarifications in order that it may be followed in holding free and fair multiparty democratic general election as desired by the general public of the Union of Burma.

2. The Draft People's Assembly Election Law and clarifications so published will be reproduced as supplement in the 2 March 1989 issue of Burmese and English daily newspapers. Moreover, this supplement containing the text of the Draft People's Assembly Election Law and clarifications will be available at 1 kyat each from newspaper agents concerned.

3. For each political party that has established headquarters in Rangoon, a copy of the Draft People's Assembly Election Law and clarifications, including a detailed list of People's Assembly constituencies, will be given gratis by this commission. Political parties may take delivery of their copies at the commission office during office hours from 2 March 1989 to 10 March 1989.

In doing so, those coming to take delivery are to bring originals of papers of recognition of their political parties concerned issued by the commission, letter of representation of the party concerned, and the national registration card.

It has further been arranged to make available at 1 kyat per copy up to 25 copies of newspapers supplement containing the Draft People's Assembly Election Law and clarifications for each party organization.

4. For political party organizations that have established headquarters in other states and divisions other than Rangoon Division, copies of the Draft People's Assembly Election Law and clarifications will be sent to them with air transport assistance from the Defense Forces to get to them in time.

### Various Sections Cited

BK0103034489 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
0130 GMT 1 Mar 89

[Text] The Commission for Holding Multiparty Democratic General Elections of the Union of Burma has published the Draft People's Assembly Election Law dated today, 1 March 1989. The draft law contains 15 chapters and 82 sections.

The Commission for Holding Multiparty Democratic General Elections has published them section by section with clarifications where necessary. The text of the Draft People's Assembly Election Law and clarifications in full will be published in supplements in Burmese and English newspapers tomorrow—2 March 1989. Moreover, 60,000 copies of the draft law will be printed and distributed at 1 kyat per copy through newspaper agents to enable people to read and study them more extensively.

It is learned that the Office of the Commission for Election for Holding Multiparty Democratic General Elections will distribute copies of the draft law and clarifications to registered political parties and national and international news agencies tomorrow—2 March.

The Draft People's Assembly Election Law contains 15 chapters. Chapter 1 is titled: Title and Definition; Chapter 2, Formation of People's Assembly; Chapter 3, Specification of Constituencies; Chapter 4, Persons Entitled to Vote; Chapter 5, Persons Entitled To Stand for Election; Chapter 6, Preparation of Electoral Roll; Chapter 7, Nomination of People's Assembly Candidates and Appointment of Agents; Chapter 8, Voting; Chapter 9, Counting of Votes and Declaring Confirmation; Chapter 10, Powers of Commission; Chapter 11, Election Agents and Expenses; Chapter 12, Election Offenses and Penalties; Chapter 13, Corrupt Practices; Chapter 14, Decision on Objections Concerning Election; and Chapter 15, Miscellaneous.

Of the sections contained in the Draft People's Assembly Election Law, some are presented below:

In Section 4, Chapter 3, titled Specification of Constituencies, it is prescribed that People's Assembly constituencies from which the People's Assembly representatives are to be elected are as mentioned in the scheduled annex. In a clarification, it is stated that in order to hold multiparty democratic general elections as desired by the people in due time, the number of constituencies in this election law has been prescribed as 489, same as that of the People's Assembly which was last dissolved.

In Section 6, Chapter 4, titled Persons Entitled To Vote, it is prescribed that persons with the following qualifications are entitled to vote in the election irrespective of sex and religion.

A. Citizens, associate citizens, and naturalized citizens who have completed the age of 18 years on the day of commencement of election and who are not contrary to the provisions of this law.

B. Persons whose names have been included on the electoral roll of the respective constituency.

In Section 7, it is prescribed that the following persons shall not be entitled to vote in the election:

A. Members of religious orders.

- B. Persons adjudged to be of unsound mind as provided in relevant law.
- C. Persons serving prison terms having been convicted under sentence of a court for any offense.
- D. Foreigners.

In the clarification thereof it is stated that in order that associate citizens and naturalized citizens may have the right to vote it has been provided that only foreigners shall not be entitled to vote in the election.

In Section 8, Chapter 5, titled Persons Entitled To Stand for Election, it is stated that citizens possessing the following qualifications shall be eligible to stand for election irrespective of sex or religion.

A. At the time of nomination for election:

- 1. Persons who have completed the age of 21 years and who are not contrary to the provisions of this law.
- 2. Persons whose parents already are both citizens or if both parents have died, were already citizens at the time of death, or if one of the parents was a national and the other parent died before the promulgation of the Burma Citizenship Law, had at the time of death, been eligible to apply for naturalization.
- B. Those who reside in the Union of Burma.
- C. Those included in the Electoral List.

In Section 9, it is prescribed that a person having the right to stand for election is eligible to contest the election either as a private individual or as a member of a political party.

In Section 10, it is prescribed that the following persons shall not have the right to stand for election:

- A. Members of religious orders.
- B. Persons adjudged to be of unsound mind as provided for in relevant law.
- C. Persons serving prison term having been convicted under sentence of a court for any offense.
- D. Citizens not born of parents specified in Section 8, Subsection A, Clause 2.
- E. Persons who are under any acknowledgement of allegiance or adherence to a foreign power or are subjects or citizens or entitled to rights and privileges of subjects or citizens of a foreign power.
- F. Associate citizens, naturalized citizens, and foreigners.
- G. Members of organizations declared as unlawful association according to any existing law.
- H. Members of organizations in armed revolt against the state; members of organizations or persons that have links with such organizations.
- I. Individuals or members of an organization who obtain and make use of state funds, buildings, vehicles, or property directly or indirectly.

Proviso 1: The expression state funds does not include pension or official monetary support given by the state for services rendered for the benefit of the state;

2: The expression buildings, vehicles, or property belonging to the state does not include buildings, vehicles, or property officially permitted by the state for use or rented for use from the state on payment.

J. Individuals or members of organizations who obtain and make use of money, property, or other assistance from the government or religious organizations or any other organization of a foreign country directly or indirectly.

K. Individuals or members of organizations who abuse religion for political purposes.

L. Members of Defense Forces such as the Armed Forces, People's Police Force, public servants of various public service bodies, various state-owned economic organizations and other public servants enjoying salary from state funds.

Note: Retired persons are not included among such public servants.

The above are some of the sections contained in the Draft People's Assembly Election Law Draft.

**Commission Seeks Suggestions**

BK0103063189 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
0130 GMT 1 Mar 89

["Announcement 242 of the Commission for Holding Multiparty Democratic General Elections of the Union of Burma, dated 1 March 1989—9th day of the waning moon of Tabodwe, Burmese era 1350"]

[Text] Subject: Soliciting suggestions and opinions from the public and political parties in connection with the Draft People's Assembly Election Law

1. By Announcement No 194 dated 16 February 1989 the Commission for Holding Multiparty Democratic General Elections had announced the work program and the timetable for holding multiparty democratic general elections called for by the general public in the Union of Burma.

2. To hold a general election in a systematic and orderly way, it is necessary to promulgate an election law. In drafting the election law, it is necessary to proceed in accord with principles embodied in the state Constitution.

3. As it is no longer possible now to strictly adhere to provisions concerning elections as prescribed in the Constitution adopted in 1948 and the Constitution adopted in 1974, the draft election law now published has been drafted on the basis of the following principles:

- A. Holding free and fair multiparty democratic general elections in a systematic and orderly way;
- B. Enabling citizens of the Union of Burma to enjoy democratic rights in full; and
- C. Cultivating democratic practices amongst student youths who will become leaders in the future.

4. The commission has drafted this proposed election law to be suitable to Burma after incorporating the above principles and findings from studies of the Parliamentary Election Acts and Rules promulgated in 1948, the People's Assembly and People's Councils at Different Levels Election Law and Rules promulgated in 1976 and election laws and rules from some countries practicing multiparty democracy.

5. As this draft election law is one that concerns the general public, the commission desires to consider suggestions and opinions it should consider if there are any to be tendered by the public and political parties.

6. Accordingly, this Draft People's Assembly Election Law is published together with clarifications so as to obtain suggestions and opinions of the public and the political parties true to democratic tradition. Should there be suggestions and opinions to be given by members of the public and political parties in connection with this draft law, it is requested that they be sent in writing with reference to each section to the Office of the Commission for Holding Multiparty Democratic General Elections at No 94, Natmauk Road, Bahan Township, Rangoon, to reach it by 31 March 1989 at the latest.

7. The matter of deposit. Moreover, as the commission is also drafting the Draft People's Assembly Election Rules there is the matter of fixing the amount of deposit to be asked from the People's Assembly candidates wishing to stand for election. Therefore, suggestions are wanted to determine how much—5,000 kyat, 7,500 kyat, or 10,000 kyat—should be asked for as deposit from each People's Assembly candidate.

It is intended that the deposit be refunded to persons who obtain a firm vote of 12.5 percent or upward of the number of voters who have turned up to vote in a constituency, but not for candidates who obtain firm votes of less than 12.5 percent in which case the deposit be forfeited and paid into the state fund. However, the deposit is intended to be refunded to an elected People's Assembly representative even if he obtains less than a 12.5-percent firm vote.

8. The matter of ballot card and ballot paper: In all past elections in the Union of Burma the practice had been to cast ballots into ballot boxes. It is found that in such practice, if there was no security for ballot boxes, there could be such malpractices as harming the principle of the secret vote—breaking ballot boxes open and stealing ballots, buying and selling ballots, and smearing the ballots in the boxes by pouring ink into them or spitting red betel quid stains to invalidate the votes cast.

Moreover, if a large number of People's Assembly candidates are contesting one another, there can be difficulties in maintaining the ballot boxes and also difficulties for voters to cast their votes.

9. To overcome such deficiencies, the commission conducted studies of the system of voting using paper ballots as practiced in many countries. In the system of voting by paper ballots, a voter enters a secure voting room, puts some mark of support against the symbol and name of the People's Assembly candidate of his choice on the paper ballot, folds it in private and personally puts it into a single ballot box placed at a spot where the polling booth officer can observe it.

10. Illiterate voters too will be able to vote by identifying the People's Assembly candidate concerned from the latter's symbol. For blind voters, rules will be prescribed on ways to render them assistance and to ensure fairness and correctness in voting for the People's Assembly candidate of their choice.

11. It is found that if a system of voting with a paper ballot is practiced, the commission will have to shoulder extra responsibility of having paper ballots printed for respective constituencies in time. But, it will bring the benefit of making a success of the system of secret vote, preventing such malpractices as stealing votes, buying and selling votes, and committing unscrupulous acts to invalidate votes and so forth while ensuring the convenience of voters and it will also lighten the burden of making a large number of ballot boxes.

12. Looking at the neighboring countries practicing multiparty democracy, it is found that only our country alone is practicing the system of ballot boxes and ballot card.

13. Suggestions are wanted from members of the public and political parties as to which system should be practiced—the system of voting with ballot card or the system of voting with paper ballots in holding the multiparty democratic general election.

14. Therefore, it is again requested that suggestions and opinions be sent in on the matters of how much deposit should be asked from People's Assembly candidates, and which system of voting out of the two systems should be practiced along with other suggestions and opinions in connection with the draft election law.

15. According to the work program and the timetable for holding multiparty democratic general elections as announced by this commission, there is only a month to collect and scrutinize suggestions and opinions of members of the public and political parties.

In order that it might not cause undue delay for the commission in its scrutiny, suggestions and opinions given by members of the political parties or their lower levels are to be sent through the headquarters of their political parties. It should be mentioned that individuals who have suggestions and opinions to give may do so, furnishing signature, name, national registration number, and residential address. By order, signed: Aye Maung, secretary.



## More Political Parties Continue To Register

### Rakhine-Based Organization

BK2202045089 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
1330 GMT 21 Feb 89

[Text] The Rakhine National Humanitarian Development Organization, which has its headquarters at No 16, Yuwa Street, Kha-gway Ward, Thingangyun Township, Rangoon Division, has been permitted to register as of 21 February 1989 in accordance with Section 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law. This was announced in Announcement No 199/89 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The Rakhine National Humanitarian Development Organization has been formed with the following Central Executive Committee:

Chairman: U Hla Maung, Sittwe, (Maramagyi);  
Vice Chairman: U Shwe Hla, Sittwe, (Maramagyi);  
General Secretary: U Hla U, Rangoon, (Maramagyi), advocate;  
Joint General Secretary: U Maung Maung Thein, Kyaukpyu, (Maramagyi), Higher Grade Pleader;  
Members: U Maung Tha Aung, Mrauk-u, (Maramagyi); U Tha Doe, Minbya, (Maramagyi); U Tha Hla, Minbya, (Maramagyi); U Maung Maung Tin, Sittwe, (Maramagyi); and U Maung Maung Khin, Minbya, (Maramagyi).

### Lahu National Development Party

BK2802145389 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
1330 GMT 28 Feb 89

[Text] The Lahu National Development Party, LNDP, which has its headquarters at No 39, Nawng Kham Street, No 1 Ward, Lashio, Northern Shan State, has been permitted to register as of 27 February 1989 in accordance with Section 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law. This was announced in Announcement No 214 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The Lahu National Development Party has been formed with the following Central Executive Committee:

Chairman: U Aung Tu;  
Vice Chairman: U Yaw Aye Hla;  
General Secretary: U Kyar Shi;  
Joint General Secretary-1: U Po Thein Shein;  
Joint General Secretary-2: U Kyet On Moe;  
Central Executive Committee Members: U Kyar Ba Shae, U Kyar Soe, U Yaw Na, U Johnny, U Than Tun Kywe, and U Taw Hla.

### National Politics Labor Force

BK2802072789 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
1330 GMT 27 Feb 89

[Text] The National Politics Labor Force, NPLF, which has its headquarters at No 397, 84th Street, between 38th and 39th Streets, West Maha Aung Mye, Mandalay East Township, Mandalay Division, has been permitted to register as of 27 February 1989 in accordance with Section 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law. This was announced in Announcement No 212 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The National Politics Labor Force has been formed with the following Central Executive Committee:

Chairman: U Ohn Myint Hlaing of Mandalay;  
Vice Chairman: U Hla Thein of Rangoon;  
General Secretary: U Aung Shwe of Rangoon;  
Joint General Secretary: U Than Tun of Mandalay;  
Members: U Khin Kyi of Rangoon; U Myint Shwe of Kyaukse; U Myo Min Kyi, alias U Myo Kyi of Mandalay; Dr Than Tun of Mandalay; U Sein Lin of Mandalay; U Zaw Kyi Win of Mandalay; U Chit Ko of Mandalay; U Thein Shwe of Rangoon; U Kyaw Tint of Rangoon; U Tin Myint of Rangoon; U Ohn Myint of Rangoon; U Kyaw Win of Mandalay; and U Ohn Kyaw, alias U Htay of Rangoon.

### National Economic Development Force

BK2802072589 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
1330 GMT 27 Feb 89

[Text] The National Economic Development Force, NEDF, which has its headquarters at No 397, 84th Street, between 38th and 39th Streets, Western Maha Aungmye Ward, Mandalay Southeast Township, Mandalay Division, has been permitted to register as of 27 February 1989 in accordance with Section 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law. This was announced in Announcement No 210 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The National Economic Development Force has been formed with the following Central Executive Committee:

Chairman: U Thein Win;  
Vice Chairman-1: U Maung Nu, Latha;  
Vice Chairman-2: U Kan Shein;  
General Secretary: U May Aung;  
Joint General Secretary-1: U Min Hlaing;  
Joint General Secretary-2: U Khin Maung Thein;  
Members: U Tin Pe; U Thaung Nyunt; U Aung Ban; U (Bawza) U; U Maung Ko; U Kyee Bo; U Win Han Thein; U Myint Thein; U Khin Maung; U (Nay Duwa) alias U Kyaw Shwe; U Htoo Hla Aung; U Yon alias U Shwe Hla; U Chit Swe; U Than Khin; U (Phyu Khun Saing); Dr U Maung Maung, MBBS; and U Hla Maung.

### **National Politics Women Force**

*BK2802070789 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
1330 GMT 27 Feb 89*

[Text] The National Politics Women Force, NPWF, which has its headquarters at No 397, 84th Street, between 38 and 39th Streets, Western Maha Aungmye, Mandalay Southeast Township, Mandalay Division, has been permitted to register as of 27 February 1989 in accordance with Section 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law. This was announced in Announcement No 209 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The National Politics Women Force has been formed with the following patrons and Central Executive Committee:

Patrons: Daw Nyo Nyo, Shwehintha Lacquerware Shop, Mandalay; Daw Khin Nyunt Yi, BA, diploma in education, English language teacher, Mandalay; Daw Hla Hla, Zegytaw, Mandalay; Daw San San, San San Saung Gauk Shoe Industry, Mandalay; Daw Khin Than Aye, diploma in journalism, Mandalay; and Daw Myint Swe, BA, Burmese, Mandalay.

Chairman: Daw Khin Than Myint, BA, BEd., former headmistress of No 7 Middle School, Mandalay;

Vice Chairman-1: Daw San San Myint, BSc Physics, Mandalay;

Vice Chairman-2: Daw Khin Myo Maw, BA Law, LLB, Mandalay;

General Secretary: Daw Khin San Yi, BS Burmese, RL-1; diploma in Russian;

Joint General Secretary-1: Daw Khin Nyeinchanthu, Mandalay;

Joint General Secretary-2: Daw Amar Kyi, 3d year history major, former nurse;

Members: Daw Mi Mi Sein, Mandalay; Daw Ma Ma Lay alias Daw Khin Hla Mu, Mandalay; daw Moe Sanda, former middle school teacher, Mandalay; Daw San San Tint, Mandalay; Dr Daw Khin Aye Mu, Mandalay; Daw Thwe Thwe San, Mandalay; Daw Ni Ni Myint, bachelor of science physics, Mandalay; Daw Khin Swe Win, Bachelor of science zoology, Mandalay; Daw Htay Htay Myint, Mandalay; Daw Khin Mar Aye alias Ma Tok, Mandalay; Daw Khin Thida Thein alias Ma Mun, Mandalay; Daw Hla Hla Yi, Mandalay; Daw Myint Myint Aung, 4th year physics major; Dr Daw Mi Mi Ko, Mandalay; Daw San San Aung, Rangoon; and Daw San San Myint.

### **National Politics Peasants Force**

*BK2802080989 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
1330 GMT 27 Feb 89*

[Text] The National Politics Peasants Force, NPPF, which has its headquarters at No 397, 84th Street, between 38th and 39th Streets, West Maha Aung Mye, Mandalay East Township, Mandalay Division, has been

permitted to register as of 27 February 1989 in accordance with Section 5a of the political parties registration law. This was announced in Announcement No 211 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The National Politics Peasants Force has been formed with the following Central Executive Committee:

Chairman: U Thein Than U of Mandalay;

Vice Chairman: U Hla Myint of Rangoon;

General Secretary: U Tin Htut of Rangoon;

Joint General Secretary: Dr Maung Maung Thu of Mandalay;

Members: U Nyo Toke of Mandalay, Dr Maung Maung Min of Mandalay, U Than Swe, Maykhet of Mandalay, U Tin Win of Mandalay, Dr Khin Maung Yi of Mandalay, Daw Khin Khin U of Mandalay, Dr Khin Maung Thein of Mandalay, U Tin Maung Lwin of Rangoon, U Hla Myaing of Rangoon, U Win Maung of Rangoon, U Tin Shwe of Rangoon, U Aung Kyi of Rangoon, and U Min Aye of Mandalay.

### **People's Party**

*BK2302021789 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
1330 GMT 22 Feb 89*

[Text] The People's Party, which has its headquarters at No 68, Ledaunkan Street, Thingangyun Township, Rangoon Division, has been permitted to register as of 22 February 1989 in accordance with Section 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law. This was announced in Announcement No 201 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The People's Party has been formed with the following Central Executive Committee:

Chairman: U Sein Win, Shwegyun, advocate;

Vice Chairman: U Than Htut, BA education, BEd, retired school principal

Joint General Secretary: U Tin Maung;

Members: U Than Tun; U Nyunt Maung; U Khin Maung Hla; U Hla Win, advocate; Daw Myint Thein Htay, BA, Higher Grade Pleader; and U Win Kyaw U, AGTI civil engineering.

### **Federal Democratic Party**

*BK2302022189 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
1330 GMT 22 Feb 89*

[Text] The Federal Democratic Party, FDP, which has its headquarters at No 219, Yuzana Street, North Gagy Ward, Thingangyun Township, Rangoon Division, has been permitted to register as of 22 February 1989 in accordance with Section 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law. This was announced in Announcement No 203 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The Federal Democratic Party has been formed with the following patron and Central Executive Committee:

Patron: U Win Maung;  
Chairman: U Nay Aung Myin;  
General Secretary: U Myint Thein U;  
Members: U Kyaw Gaung; U Maung Maung Aung; U Win Ko Ko; U Than Kywe; U Thein Win; U Thant Zin Tun; and Daw Thida Hnin.

**People's Future, Democracy Party**

BK2302022589 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
1330 GMT 22 Feb 89

[Text] The Union People's Future and Democracy Party, which has its headquarters at No 244, Pinya Street, No 5 Ward, South Okkalapa Township, Rangoon Division, has been permitted to register as of 22 February 1989 in accordance with Section 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law. This was announced in Announcement No 204 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The Union People's Future and Democracy Party has been formed with the following Central Executive Committee:

Chairman: U Kyaw Thein;  
Vice Chairman-1: U Chit Swe;  
Vice Chairman-2: U Nai Tun Khin;  
General Secretary: U Aye Myint;  
Joint General Secretary-1: U Kyaw Thinn  
Joint General Secretary-2: U Moe U  
Members: U Tha Aye; U Lu Maung; U Kyaw Mya Than; U Thaung Sein; Daw Marthi, singer; Daw Thinn Thinn Khaing; U Thaung Thein Than; U Soe Naing; Daw Mar Mar Thein.

**Karen National Democracy Congress**

BK1802105589 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
1330 GMT 17 Feb 89

[Text] The Karen National Congress for Democracy, KNCD, which has its headquarters at No 515/C, Lower Kemmendine Street, Kemmendine Township, Rangoon Division, has been permitted to register as of 16 February 1989 in accordance with Section 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law. This was stated in Announcement No 195 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The Karen National Congress for Democracy has been formed with the following patrons and members of the Central Executive Committee:

Patrons: Saya Tha Hto, BA, BL; Sithu Mrs Ba Maung Chein, BA; and (Pan Wai Thaung), BA.  
Chairman: Saya (Sindaraw), MA, Rangoon, MA, London;  
Vice Chairman-1: Saw San Tun, BA;

Vice Chairman-2: Saw Julius Htet, bachelor of science agriculture;  
General Secretary: Saw (Hareci) alias (Saw Harry), BA, RA;  
Members: Saw Aung Khin Gyi; Saw Kenneth (Si Pho), bachelor of science engineering; Saw Bonny Tun, retired merchant marine officer; Naw (Taw Thale Phaw Sai Ke), bachelor of science physics, physics education, India; (Saw Peter Rien), Kawkareik, BA; Zaw Lin Myat Kyaw, BA, BEd, solicitor; and Manh Gilbert.

**Progressive Socialist League**

BK1802105989 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
1330 GMT 17 Feb 89

[Text] The National Progressive Socialist League, NPSL, which has its headquarters at No 26, 13th Ward, Rangoon-Insein Road, Rangoon Division, has been permitted to register as of 17 February 1989 in accordance with Section 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law. This was stated in Announcement No 196 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The National Progressive Socialist League has been formed with the following patrons and members of the Central Executive Committee:

Patrons: Thakin Lay Maung and U Tun Aye;  
Chairman: Dr U San Thaung;  
General Secretary: U San Lwin;  
Members: U Thaung Kyaw Htin, BE civil engineering; U Min Maung; U San Aung; U Tun Yi; Daw Hta Hta Mu, bachelor science zoology; U Aung Kyaw Din; U Myo Myint; U San Myint alias U Sami; U Ne Aung Kyaw; and U Myint Aung, 2d year zoology major.

**Mature Democratic Party**

BK2102083989 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
1330 GMT 20 Feb 89

[Text] The Mature Democratic Party, which has its headquarters at No 4, Pyison Thaya Gardens, Yankin Township, Rangoon Division, has been permitted to register as of 20 February 1989 in accordance with Section 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law. This was announced in Announcement No 197 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The Mature Democratic Party has been formed with the following Patron and Central Executive Committee:

Patron: U Nyunt Lu, Mogok;  
Chairman: U Aung Than Tin, Defense Forces pensioner;  
Vice Chairman: Daw Khin May, former Asian Youth leader of Mogok;  
Secretary: Daw Khin Yutana, bachelor of science zoology, Yankin



Central Executive Committee members: U Myo Phyu, Thabye; U Aung Shon Wai, Shwegu-Mogok; Daw Khin Moe Thu, Mogok; U Pe Thein, Mogok; U Ko Ko Lay, bachelor of arts, Mogok; U Khin Maung U, bachelor of arts, Bauktaw; U Aung Kyaw Than, Mandalay; U Kyauk Shwe, Sale; U Win Shein, Monywa; U Maung Maung Kha, bachelor of arts geography, Yankin; U Maung Maung Lin, bachelor of science chemistry, Yankin; U Phone Zaw U, bachelor of science zoology honors, Yankin.

#### **In-tha National Organization**

*BK2202002189 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
1330 GMT 21 Feb 89*

[Text] The In-tha National Organization, which has its headquarters at No 16, Lanmadaw Road, Nyaungshwe Hawgon ward, Taunggyi, has been permitted to register as of 21 February in accordance with Section 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law. This was announced in Announcement No 198/89 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The In-tha National Organization has been formed with the following patrons and Central Executive Committee:

Patrons: U Lun, former member of parliament, Inle; U Hla Kyaw, BEd, BEd, former principal of Teachers Training School; U Lun Bi, Nawngmun.

Central Executive Committee:

Chairman: U Aye Maung, BA, DMA, BEd, Inle;

Vice Chairman-1: U Kyaw Win, BA, Inle;

Vice Chairman-2: Dr Thein Aung, MBBS, Taunggyi;

General Secretary: U Khin Maung Thant, BE chemical, Taunggyi;

Joint General Secretary-1: U Chit Sein, Inle;

Joint General Secretary-2: Dr Aung Than, MBBS, Taunggyi;

Joint General Secretary-3: Dr U Tin Soe, BE Mechanical, Inle;

Members: U Aung Ba, retired school teacher, Inle; U Kyaw Myo Tint, retired school teacher, Inle; U Than, retired school teacher, Inle; U Tun Hlaing, Nyaungshwe; U Po Aye, retired school teacher, Taunggyi; U Tun Shein, Inle; U Tin Maung Win, bachelor of science botany, Taunggyi; U Maung Maung, bachelor of science physics, Taunggyi; U Nyunt Maung, bachelor of science chemistry, Taunggyi; U Kyaw Zan, Inle; U Myo Nyunt, bachelor of science chemistry, Taunggyi; U Win Aung Kyaw, bachelor of science chemistry, Nyaungshwe; U Tin Maung Maung, bachelor of science physics, Inle; U Thein Dan, BA economics, Rangoon.

#### **Indigenous Race Corroboration Party**

*BK2202005289 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
1330 GMT 21 Feb 89*

[Text] The Indigenous Race Corroboration Party, which has its headquarters at No 52/B, Maha Myaing Street, Kha-gway Ward, Thingangyun Township, Rangoon

Division, has been permitted to register as of 21 February 1989 in accordance with Section 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law. This was announced in Announcement No 200/89 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The Indigenous Race Corroboration Party has been formed with the following patrons and Central Executive Committee:

Patrons: (Al-Hon Mullahna Mohamed Sagoriya), Maungdaw; U (Mohamed Aram), Maungdaw; (Mullah Nanazi Hussein), Buthidaung.

Central Executive Committee:

Chairman: U (Hussein Ahmed), Maungdaw;

General Secretary: U (Faizal Ghafir), alias U Kyaw Thein, Maungdaw

Members: U (Elimiah), alias U Chit Swe, Maungdaw; U (Dut Mohamed), alias U Hla Myint, Maungdaw; U (Seraq Dullahsin); U (Mohamed Araq), Sittwe; U San Shwe Maung, Sandoway; U (Sali Mochtar), alias U Maung Nyo, Buthidaung; U (Jamaluddin), alias U Khin Maung Hla, Sittwe; and U (Araj Arsu Barthew), Buthidaung.

#### **Democratic Parties' United League**

*BK2402094789 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
1330 GMT 23 Feb 89*

[Text] The United League of Democratic Parties, which has its headquarters at No 875, compound No 21, Ledaunkkan Street, Sa/Kha Ward, Thingangyun Township has been permitted to register as of 23 February 1989 in accordance with Section 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law. This was announced in Announcement No 205 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The United League of Democratic Parties has been formed with the following Political Bureau and Central Executive Committee:

Members of the Political Bureau: Dr Tun Lin, Party for Unity and Peace; U Shein Nyunt, Liberal People's Party; U Pa, Democratic Labor Party, Burma; U Kyaw Nyunt, Democratic People and Retired Personnel Organization; U Than U, Union Youth Party; Daw Khin Khin Su, League for Mother Democracy; U Kyaw Tun, Independent Democratic Union Party; and U Shein Win, Shwekyun, advocate, People's Party.

Members of the Central Executive Committee:

Chairman, alternate: Dr Tun Lin, Party for Unity and Peace;

General Secretary: U Shein Win, Shwekyun, advocate, People's Party;

Secretaries: U Myint Soe, Democratic Labor Party, Burma; U Myo Myint Lay, Party for Unity and Peace; U Thein Myint, Union Youth Party; U Khin Zaw Maung, Independent Democratic Union Party; U Khin Maung Tint, Liberal People's Party; Daw Khin U

Myint, League for Mother Democracy; U Ko Lay, Democratic People and Retired Personnel Organization; U Than Htut, People's Party; and 24 members of the Central Executive Committee.

#### **Free Democracy League**

*BK2402.00389 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
1330 GMT 23 Feb 89*

[Text] The Anticommunist, Antisocialist, Antitotalitarian Free Democracy League, which has its headquarters at No 109-A, Campbell Road, Bahan Township, Rangoon Division, has been permitted to register as of 23 February 1989 in accordance with Section 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law. This was announced in Announcement No 206 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The Anticommunist, Antisocialist, Antitotalitarian Free Democracy League has been formed with the following members of the Central Presidium and Central Executive Committee:

#### **Central Presidium:**

Chairman: U Aung Ko Swe;

Vice Chairman-1: U Tun Min;

Vice Chairman-2: U Aung San Kyaw, ISc, bachelor of arts;

General Secretary: U Nyo Kyaw, bachelor of science RL 2;

Joint General Secretary-1: U Maung Maung Aung, bachelor of science;

Joint General Secretary-2: U Khin Maung Win;

Chief Officer: U Sai Tun Aye, master's of art, solicitor;

Joint Chief Officer-1: U Win Naing, Master's of art;

Joint chief Officer-2: U Kyi Win Than, bachelor of art, Law, LLB

Members of the presidium: U Kauk Tun, BA, RL; U Maung Maung Lay, bachelor of arts, BL; U Thet Aung; U Maung Maung Yi; U Khin Maung Win; U Tin Shwe; and U Aung.

The Central Executive Committee has 55 members.

#### **Conservative Party of Burma**

*BK2402101189 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
1330 GMT 23 Feb 89*

[Text] The Conservative Party, Burma, which has its headquarters at No 37, first floor, Shwebontha Street, Pabedan Township, Rangoon Division has been permitted to register as of 23 February 1989 in accordance with Section 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law. This was announced in Announcement No 207 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The Conservative Party, Burma, has been formed with the following Central Executive Committee:

Chairman: U Tin Win, B Com accounting;

Vice chairman: U Nyunt Wai alias Saya Dewaka

Secretary: U Khin Maung Ohn, bachelor of arts, RA, RL, advocate;

Members: U Zaw Moe Hein (?nerve specialist); Daw Khit Khit Nwe alias Daw Khin Malar; Daw Aye Aye Myint, LLB; U Than Soe, BSc; Daw Yin Nwe Soe, bachelor of science, RL; U Hla Myint; and Daw Hla Hla Myint, BCom accounting, accountant, solicitor, RL

#### **Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore**

##### **Malaysia**

#### **Closing of Bidong Refugee Camp Discussed**

*BK0103084589 Kuala Lumpur International Service  
in English 0600 GMT 1 Mar 89*

[Text] Malaysia is putting back a timetable for the scheduled closing of the Pulau Bidong Refugee Camp. Vietnamese boat people have been housed since 1979 on the island in northeastern peninsular Malaysia.

Deputy Prime Minister Ghafar Baba said the government will go ahead with the closing but only after it studies the results of an international conference on Indochinese refugees to be held this June in Geneva. Mr Ghafar said the government did not want to act hastily on the matter when other countries are seeking discussions on the refugee problem.

Malaysia has been accepting the refugees for temporary asylum pending permanent settlement in third countries. Earlier, plans were proposed for closing of the Pulau Bidong camp next month.

#### **Malaysian Rulers Gather To Elect King**

*OW2802050989 Tokyo KYODO in English 0346 GMT  
28 Feb 89*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Feb. 28 KYODO—Sultans from nine Malaysian states began a three-day meeting here Tuesday during which they will elect one of their own number to become the country's next king. It is the only election of its kind in the world.

Azlan Shah, 60, ruler of the tin-rich state of Perak, is widely expected to be elected next king of Malaysia, replacing Sultan of Johore, Mahmood Iskandar whose five-year term ends in April.

The result of the election is expected to be announced Thursday.

Out of Malaysia's 13 states, nine states have hereditary rulers.

In a compromise system worked out when the country became independent from Britain, the sultans choose one of themselves to become Malaysia's constitutional monarch based on seniority on their state thrones.

Despite initial controversy that Azlan, a former Malaysian top judge, may be bypassed, informed sources said the rulers have decided to stick with tradition and elect the Perak ruler who is next in line for the king's throne.

The controversy began when Azlan was said to have privately expressed displeasure over Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed's sacking of four of the country's highest ranking judges aided by the current king, Mahmood Iskandar.

Furthermore, he is the first Malaysian ruler set to ascend the king's throne with a commoner as wife, a fact that is said to have displeased many of the rulers.

The language between Malaysian royalty and commoners is still feudal with commoners having to refer to themselves as "hamba or slaves when addressing members of royal families.

However, informed sources said that differences between Azlan and the prime minister have been settled.

The rulers, too, have decided that to bypass one who is next-in-line will set a disturbing precedent, sources said.

He is the only sultan to have previously made a career in the public service. He rose to become lord president of the Malaysian Supreme Court, the highest ranking judge in the country, in 1982.

He resigned to ascend the throne of Perak after its former ruler died in 1984.

**Sarawak Communist Remnants Resorting to Crimes**  
*BK2802073589 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 28 Feb 89*

[Text] Desperation has turned communist terrorist remnants in Sarawak to turn to crime to survive, committing 22 cases of extortion and robbery last year. Regional Two General Officer Commander in Chief, Major General Datuk Mustapha Awang said they had accumulated a loot of nearly 608,000 ringgit in cash and goods.

Three bands from the so-called Five and 3d Companies and the Northeast Commando unit of the 3d Company were identified as carrying out the activities. Major-General Datuk Mustapha said in an interview at the Army's First Division Headquarters in Kuching, the security forces had detected the communist terrorist remnants and are confident of wiping them out soon.

At present, 42 terrorists have been detected in Sarawak jungles.

## Singapore

**Goh Chok Tong Views Establishing PRC Ties**  
*BK0103113889 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 1 Mar 89*

[Text] The first deputy prime minister, Mr Goh Chok Tong, has said that Singapore will review its relations with Beijing now that Indonesia and China have taken steps to normalize ties. In an interview with the Japanese newspaper NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN on the 24th of last month, Mr Goh, who is also defense minister, said that Singapore had stated all along that it would normalize ties with China only after Indonesia has done so. He said while Indonesia had done this [words indistinct] for Singapore to follow. But Mr Goh said Singapore needed time to raise the subject.

The first deputy prime minister said the move toward setting up relations between Indonesia and China will [words indistinct] greater stability for the region. It means that Indonesia was convinced that China would not interfere in Indonesia's domestic situation.

Mr Goh said China made a strict promise that it would not support the underground communist movement in the region.

As for trade with China, Mr Goh said even in the absence of diplomatic relations, Indonesia has trading links with China. This would [words indistinct] for Singapore. The normalization of relations would steadily help trade, but he still cautioned that we should not expect a sudden upsurge.

**Study Examines Religion, Growth of Christianity**  
*BK1902161889 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0953 GMT 19 Feb 89*

[By A. Karim Shukor]

[Text] Singapore, Feb 19 (OANA-BERNAMA)—More sensitive handling of inter-religious matters here is necessary because of growing Christian evangelism and a revival of Buddhism, according to a recent study commissioned by the Singapore Government.

The study, undertaken by academicians, recommended a systematic study into the long-term effects of the religious knowledge programme now compulsory for all upper secondary school pupils.

Focussing primarily on Christianity and traditional Chinese religions, it finds that there has been a substantial growth in the Christian population, particularly the evangelical charismatics, and also that more people now profess to have no religion.



The position of Islam is relatively stable although Muslims are not as homogeneous as they are often assumed to be. Some 9.0 percent are Indians who have different traditions from Malays who form the majority of Muslims.

The report says Muslims will apparently prefer traditional Chinese religions to dominate Chinese Singaporeans because they find Christianity too aggressive.

The report says while there is no sign that many Muslims are being converted, the Muslim community is apprehensive of the growing evangelism by Christians.

From the viewpoint of its community leaders, a few isolated conversions may cause great concern among Muslims and this requires careful handling by government and relevant community leaders, the report states.

It says the worldwide Islamic fundamentalism has found followers in Singapore and that this is an area of concern, although Muslim fundamentalists are probably a minority within the community here.

The report also says a distinction must be made between fundamentalism whose followers just believe in orthodox ways and Islamic radicalism which is more politicised.

Radicalism is not a problem in Singapore. However, fundamentalism should be closely monitored as it may be potentially divisive for the Malay community, it adds.

The report says the recent shifts in religious trends have long-term social and political implications although the report also believes that the growth of Christianity will eventually taper off.

The report adds that Christians are mostly of higher socio-economic status and the authors of the report are concerned that an elite group of well-educated, English-speaking, Christian Singaporeans may emerge.

"We find a demographic structure whereby religious differences will coincide with language and social class differences. There is a danger that religious conflicts become intertwined with social class conflicts," the report adds.

The report says it will become more problematic if persons in the positions of authority such as members of parliament, civil servants and teachers, confuse their public with their religious roles.

It will be an unhealthy scenario if politicians in high positions make decisions based on their religious beliefs and interests, and not on the interests of the country and the general public.

The revitalised zeal of some believers may also lead them to extend their interests and activities beyond the conventional religious domain, the report says.

The Christians, for instance, may stray from their traditional involvement in social welfare to politically-orientated "social actions" to redress what they see as social injustice, thus venturing into the political areas.

The more zealous Christians are often perceived to be aggressive and insensitive and the report also expresses concern over the recent increase of evangelistic activities in schools and tertiary institutions.

The report says this may lead to inter-religious tensions there and urges school authorities to stress religious tolerance among teachers, 38 percent of whom are Christians, and ensure that teachers in government schools in particular make a clear distinction between professional and religious roles.

The report says Taoism, though in decline, still remains important to a larger number of older and less educated Chinese Singaporeans.

Hinduism is the religion of just over half of the Indian population but Hindus appear to have been able to receive Christian encroachment.

### Cambodia

**Sar Kheng Pays Visit to Battambang Province**  
*BK2802095589 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 28 Feb 89*

[Excerpt] While attending the first regional party congress of Battambang Province, Comrade Sar Kheng, Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Political Bureau alternate member and chief of cabinet of the party Central Committee, visited people in Banan and Bavel Districts of the province; combatants and cadres of the provincial 13th battalion; monks and Buddhist followers in a pagoda; sick people, cadres, and combatants being treated in the provincial town's hospital; families of disabled and fallen combatants; and outstanding families which have made great contributions to national defense and construction.

Comrade Sar Kheng also participated in a presentation ceremony introducing a newly formed mobile battalion and the provincial people's police, and visited the Kampuchea jute sack factory. [passage omitted]

**Closes Battambang Congress**  
*BK280214, 135 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 1100 GMT 27 Feb 89*

[Excerpts] From 21 to 24 February, the first regional party congress of Battambang Province was held at the party's provincial school with the participation of 110 full members of the party representing the province's 10 regional parties. Presiding over the congress were, among others, Comrade Sar Kheng, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and

chef de cabinet of the party Central Committee; Comrade Khoy Khunhuor, member of the party Central Committee and first vice chairman of the party Central Committee's Propaganda and Education Commission; Comrade Lieutenant General Nhim Vanda, deputy defense minister; Comrade Ung Sami, secretary of the provisional party committee of Battambang Province; and Comrade Sok Saran, deputy secretary of the provincial provisional party committee and chairman of the provincial people's revolutionary committee. [passage omitted]

The congress elected a new 21-member provincial party committee with 19 full members and 2 alternate members; and 7 permanent members of the provincial party committee with Ung Sami as secretary and Sok Saran as deputy secretary as well as chairman of the provincial people's revolutionary committee. In his speech Sar Kheng said:

[Begin recording] I fully agree with the political report which reflects all aspects of the province's tasks and sets major targets for 1990 by clearly and vigorously continuing to implement the resolutions of the fifth party congress. I would like to highly commend the efforts of all comrades and warmly acclaim the great achievements in every field scored by the regional party and people in Battambang Province.

In the military and security fields, Battambang Province covers a large area with many natural resources and is a frontline province of the motherland. It adjoins the Thai border which makes it easy for all types of enemies to carry out hostile activities and a psychological war against the revolution and the people's rebirth in an attempt to set up two regions with two state authorities. However, despite efforts by all types of enemies during the past 10 years to intensify their barbarous and brutal activities, the regional party, Armed Forces, and people throughout the province have constantly and determinedly fought with courage. They have also actively contributed to the task of building the border defense network by pointing out to youths their duty to defend the motherland and by implementing well the policy toward the rear battlefield to maintain the province's tradition of being an unending source for providing fighting force [words indistinct]. They have also appropriately contributed, along with other provinces throughout the country, to the task of defending the motherland and revolutionary gains, and have remarkable progress in improving the living standards in the province. [Words indistinct] the socioeconomic field has made quick progress [passage indistinct].

In other important sectors, such as industry and handicraft, remarkable progress has been made. [Passage indistinct]. The educational, cultural, and public health sectors, as well as other sectors have also made progress worthy of pride. [Passage indistinct]. These brilliant achievements were made under the genuine leadership of the party committees in the province and districts

which have rallied the combined forces of cadres, party members, combatants, and people throughout the province and with the effective and timely assistance and support of the fraternal Vietnamese party, government, and people.

Along with the achievement scored in the past, we should also point out shortcomings [words indistinct]. We should pay attention to the quality of real revolutionary forces, the confidence of the people in the new regime, the internal unity among cadres, party members, and combatants, and the spirit of responsibility in implementing the policies of the party and state. [passage indistinct]

Beloved congress, we are very proud of our Cambodian people's rebirth. Our Cambodian people are currently exercising their right to be the real master of the country's destiny and future. The People's Republic of Kampuchea's [PRK] prestige is being heightened in the international arena thanks to the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] leadership which has set up a new structure with all levels of state authorities and with the successful cooperation of the multitude of people and the masses. As all of you know, during the past 10 years, reactionary Cambodians, sustained by international reaction, have tried every means to destroy the Cambodian revolution. However, they have been dealt successive blows by revolutionary forces; they are very demoralized. More importantly, they are detested by the majority of the people who have denounced them and absolutely will not support them. The Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK] is currently being shaken and irreversibly split. It has been dealt successive blows and is being denounced by national and international opinion which absolutely opposes its return to Cambodia.

During the past 10 years we have been firmly implementing the revolution's three strategic goals and carrying out many activities appropriate to the real situation of each phase. Revolutionary forces are being expanded and strengthened along the border and inside the country. The Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces [KPRAF] are making gradual progress and are becoming a firm bastion for the people and the masses to fight and destroy the enemies. Militia forces, which are very important in defending localities, have made progress and greatly contributed to ensuring safety and security throughout the country.

The proselytizing work has also scored fine results. Of all the above achievements, what is remarkable is the active cooperation of the people and the masses in building armed forces and localities throughout the country. We have overcome countless obstacles and scored definitive results in the task of restoring the socioeconomic sector. We should be proud of our progress.

In sum, the greatest and most essential achievement of the past 10 years was the socioeconomic revival which emerged from total destruction; a legacy of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime. We are in the process of gradually restoring, expanding, and stabilizing [words indistinct] to create a premise to develop the new regime and improve our people's life.

Concerning the task of strengthening the party, since the third party congress we have continued to pay attention to firmly building the party politically, ideologically, and organizationally by constantly adhering to the Marxist-Leninist doctrine as a basis of the state. [Words indistinct] the party has also paid attention to widely expanding party organizational structure by delving deeply into the masses and leading and promoting revolutionary movements, achieving great results in the process. The ranks of party members have swelled both in quality and quantity [words indistinct].

In foreign affairs, our KPRP has constantly adhered to a correct foreign policy by [words indistinct] with proletarian internationalism and the force of the era. On this basis, we have successively carried out diplomatic and political activities to express goodwill and the desire for peace, friendship, and international cooperation with countries on every continent based on proletarian internationalist spirit and the principle of mutual benefits. Although still limited, our diplomatic struggle in the past more than 10 years—due to the development inside the country combined with many diplomatic activities on the battlefield of public opinion to disseminate the real situation in Cambodia, expose the enemies, and oppose international reaction—has increased the KPRP and PRK prestige in the international arena.

I would like to take this opportunity to draw the attention of the congress to the current diplomatic struggle. Due to the desire for peace, and to end the suffering of the Cambodian people who have been through a decade-long war and genocidal regime, the PRK party and government have put forward a national reconciliation policy aimed at finding an appropriate and just political solution to the Cambodian problem. However, I would like to remind all comrades that a political solution to the Cambodian problem, regardless of its form, essence, and measure, should firmly safeguard our people's revolutionary gains and absolutely prevent the genocidal regime from returning to power. Therefore, with or without a political solution, all comrades should clearly understand that the decisive factors determining the definitive victory of our people's revolutionary struggle are our revolution's real forces, the Cambodia-Vietnam-Laos solidarity and militant alliance, and the assistance and support of fraternal socialist countries with the Soviet Union as the main pillar.

Beloved comrades and friends, the past 10 years are short in comparison to a nation's history. It is even shorter for our Cambodia compared with the time needed to rebuild the country which was nearly

destroyed. Currently, whatever was destroyed under the Pol Pot regime has been revived [words indistinct]. The victory of the Cambodian revolution has thwarted strategic maneuvers of enemies of all stripes who try to topple the revolution and to resurrect in Cambodia the genocidal, feudal, capitalist, and reactionary regime. From the successes we achieved in the past 10 years, we can draw the following experiences and lessons:

1. The party's leadership is the factor determining the revolution's victory.
2. Cadres are key factors in transforming party policies into realities.
3. The party's ideological work should play an important role in leading the way to revolutionary movements of the people.
4. The role of the state authorities of the PRK, which is controlling the country, is to act in the people's interests.
5. Internal unity of the revolution is a necessary factor in fulfilling revolutionary tasks.
6. The revolution can be firm and strong only when its base is firm and strong.
7. The party should firmly be in control of the revolutionary armed forces in every situation and circumstance.
8. The nation's force should be linked to that of the era.

Beloved comrades and friends, the assessment of results scored by villages and communes in the past more than 10 years confirms that the policies and principles of the party, particularly the [words indistinct] and the three revolutionary goals are correct according to Marxist-Leninist principles and in accordance with the real situation and the tendency of the current era. However, this is only a preliminary victory compared to the noble requirements of the revolution.

The years of 1989-90 are the final years to implement the resolutions of the fifth party congress and a period in which the Cambodian revolution's own forces should fully assume control of the revolution and the country. These are the years in which the struggle between us and the enemies will be arduous and complex; politically, militarily, and diplomatically. This requires that the entire party, people, and Armed Forces hold aloft the banner of national independence and revolution, sharpen their wills, and energetically move forward to achieve the final victory for the revolution and for our people.

Therefore, the entire regional party should pay attention to the following major points:

- We should constantly understand, firmly grasp, and have a deep understanding of the policies and principles of the party and the key leadership of the party Central Committee in each phase. This is in order to adopt intelligent and energetic measures to be implemented in accordance with the real situation in localities.



—We should be firmly in control of localities and continue efforts to build and strengthen villages and communes. We should consider this task as vital for the revolution in its new phase. All sectors and all levels should continue to assume responsibility in building local forces. Cadres and party members should be present in localities and should be linked to the masses and to the people. Moreover, they should vigorously promote [words indistinct] everywhere. They should strive to build and quickly develop armed forces so that the latter possess high quality, particularly political quality, and be absolutely loyal to the revolution and to the people; they should also be resolute in fighting the enemies and constantly be an instrument of proletarian dictatorship of the party in every circumstance. Along with quality, we should strive to attain quantity as well to have the strength to thwart enemy maneuvers. Now and in the future we should strive in our contributions by giving priority to [words indistinct] constantly and firmly strengthen the advantage along the border, and create favorable conditions for further expanding the position of strength inside the country.

In the current situation, the battlefield along the border should be considered the key battlefield while the one inside the country is the most important, with a long-term and strategic character. All sections—Army, police, and particularly the new provincial party—should increase their sense of responsibility and provide effective leadership by taking concrete measures in accordance with the guidance from the party Central Committee.

We should be firmly in control of core cadres and build and strengthen every level and every sector. This is a key task with a decisive significance for the success or failure of revolutionary tasks. We should contribute to improving the party's lines. The Armed Forces in particular should pay attention to strengthening commanding officers of the B, C, and D categories and political cadres.

We should firmly grasp the ideological situation of cadres, party members, combatants, and the people. Particular attention should be paid by cadres and party members to educating cadres and the people so that they understand the tasks in the new phase. The revolutionary fighting spirit should be strengthened in the arduous struggle with the enemies. We should be clear who our friends and enemies are and be aware of the perfidious nature of enemy maneuvers, particularly of the genocidal Pol Pot criminal clique. We should be resolute in opposing the return in any form of the Pol Pot regime.

We should hold aloft the banner of national independence and national unity under the party leadership aimed at rallying forces of all nationalities in the country and abroad to create a perpetual force to promote a people's war and advance the cause of defending the motherland and defending revolutionary gains to build a new regime and [words indistinct]. Along with this, we

should constantly and firmly increase solidarity within the party, inside the country, and among the armed forces and people around the political lines set by the fifth party congress by holding aloft the banner of great national unity aimed at fulfilling the brilliant cause of our nation's revolutionary struggle. Firm and strong internal unity should be based on a unanimous view and on the correct stand of the party adopting democracy and constantly exercising criticism and self-criticism in order to heighten the revolution's quality and absolutely fight against inactivity, which is a deviation from the party's line, against factionalism, class distinction, and [words indistinct]. Genuine national unity should be closely linked to precious international solidarity. We should continue to expand and strengthen the relations of militant solidarity among the three fraternal peoples in Indochina, with the Soviet Union, with fraternal socialist countries, and with progressive organizations and people the world over.

Beloved comrades and friends, your regional party congress has achieved brilliant results. On this basis, the congress firmly believes that the provincial party committee will heighten the spirit of responsibility and will be resolute in providing leadership and taking measures to successfully implement the resolutions of the fifth party congress, those of the party Central Committee's fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth sessions, and the decisions of the current regional party congress. The congress believes the provincial party committee will disseminate these resolutions among cadres, state authorities, mass organizations, party members, combatants, and people throughout the province.

Finally, I would like to again express extreme happiness and welcome the brilliant results of the first regional party congress, and wish the presidium, the guest delegations attending the congress, and all comrades good health, energy, intelligence, and new successes in the heavy tasks in the new phase of the revolution. [applause] Through the comrades, I would like to convey most profound sentiments to cadres, party members, combatants, and people who are fighting and making sacrifices in every movement and every locality. I would like to wish these comrades plenty of good health and new and greater successes in carrying out the tasks assigned by the party and people. [applause] [end recording]

**Editorial Discusses National Defense Task**  
*BK1802124889 Phnom Penh Domestic Service*  
*in Cambodian 2300 GMT 16 Feb 89*

[PRACHEACHON editorial: "Struggle More Vigorously in Order to Defend National Independence and Revolutionary Gains"]

[Text] All of the achievements that we have scored in the past 10 years clearly attest to our position of strength and victory. This is the great success of our Cambodian revolution.

Implementation of the common strategic tasks and the three revolutionary goals set forth by the fifth party congress has stimulated our Cambodian revolution to advance constantly with each passing day. The all-around growth of the Cambodian revolution has created a powerful force for dealing a due and heavy blow to the enemies.

What is remarkable is the fact that our armed forces have increasingly enhanced their resolute determination to fight and have served as a firm core for the people in attacking the enemies, thus rendering themselves worthy of being valiant, heroic sons of the people, and are advancing toward assuming for themselves the tasks of defending the motherland in place of the repatriated Vietnamese Army volunteers.

Through past victories, particularly in the 1984-85 dry-season campaign, we have drawn many good experiences in attacking and crushing the enemies. This has been made possible thanks to the flesh and blood sacrifices made by our heroic sons, cadres, party members, combatants, and people, and their harmonious cooperation with the Vietnamese Army volunteers.

From lessons and experiences drawn from the ardent struggle, we have been able to increasingly expand our sense of mastery in firmly defending our motherland and revolutionary gains. Although it is true we have so far caused the enemies to suffer serious defeats, weaken, and lose the will to fight, we still need to continually heighten our revolutionary vigilance.

A number of localities have not yet been able to fully use combined forces, combined measures, and combined activities in attacking the enemies. Therefore, although the enemy situation is deteriorating and suffering successive defeats, they are still stubbornly carrying on their perfidious maneuvers in an attempt to topple the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Their tactics and activities have changed to become even more perfidious, cruel, and barbarous militarily, politically, economically, and diplomatically, awaiting an opportunity favorable to them. At the same time, the Cambodian revolution has turned from a stage of conducting a military offensive alone to a stage in which fighting and negotiating are being conducted simultaneously, and the innate forces of the Cambodian revolution must independently assume the tasks of national defense and construction themselves.

In such a situation, all sectors at all levels from central to grass roots and the entire Armed Forces must more firmly grasp their roles and duties because although it is true that we are winning, the current tasks and requirements of the revolution that we must strive to fulfill remain difficult, complex, and protracted.

From now on, the task of defending the motherland and protecting the revolutionary gains is the principle task. The armed forces and all people must jointly strive to successfully implement the three strategic goals of our

revolution. This requires our forces to multiply their efforts manyfold in all aspects in order to advance toward achieving total victory, particularly in the current dry season.

Along the border, the regular and regional forces must enhance their sense of resolute determination to fight and crush the enemies even more vigorously in order to maintain our position of mastery on the battlefield. It is imperative to initiate attacks on the enemies, prevent the enemies from attacking us first, and firmly consolidate all of our footholds and positions. Strive to successfully build the border defense line and prevent enemy infiltration.

To effectively shoulder the tasks in the absence of the Vietnamese Army volunteers, it is imperative to enhance combat quality by conducting more training on combat tactics and implanting revolutionary views and ideals while ensuring the improvement of livelihood.

In the interior of the country, all sectors at all levels should pay attention to building the armed forces—regular, regional, district, and militia forces—and the people's police force to make them strong quantitatively and qualitatively so that we will have sufficient forces to ensure the effective defense of our motherland, both along the border and inside the country. It is imperative to vigorously stimulate building of the armed forces' quality as the support core for the people to achieve good results in crushing the enemies. Constantly stimulate the people to clearly understand that each citizen is a combatant and a policeman, and that in addition to increasing production, our people must actively join in attacking the enemies and effectively implement the three-don'ts-and-one-do movement in order to block the enemies' passages, cut off enemy networks, root out planted enemy elements, and persuade misled persons to turn themselves in to our authorities and people.

All sectors at all levels should pay keen attention to building the genuine revolutionary forces in all aspects by relying on the people because the people are the firm foundation of the nation. More importantly, it is imperative to regard the building of the Armed Forces, particularly army recruitment, as the major task among the various revolutionary tasks. It is imperative to grasp the significance of the sense of mastery and self-reliance and pay particular attention to the people's livelihood. By so doing, we will be able to successfully create a powerful force to attack and totally smash the enemies.

All sectors at all levels must clearly realize that if we have the force of the great national union and internationalist solidarity—particularly Cambodia-Vietnam solidarity, which is the decisive factor for all victories of the Cambodian revolution—the cause of advance of our Cambodian revolution will become firmer and flourish forever.

Generally speaking, on the combat front, we must regard the border battlefield as the key front and the interior battlefield as the most important front with a long-standing strategic character. Whether we will conquer the enemies or not depends on all of us.

Experiences in the past 10 years clearly prove we can win total victory only when we unite closely and have a lofty spirit of genuine patriotism, resolute determination, and genuine internationalist solidarity.

**'Enemies' Killed in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey**  
*BK0103150389 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 1 Mar 89*

[Text] In January, the armed forces of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, in their mopping-up operations, killed 23 enemy elements, wounded 30, and captured 8 others. They also seized 34 assorted firearms, a field radio, and some war equipment.

Our security forces also uncovered 92 enemies in hiding and took possession of 36 assorted guns. In addition they have mapped out plans to effectively maintain security and tranquillity for the local people.

**Bush-Sihanouk Meeting in Beijing Reported**  
*BK0103041189 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 27 Feb 89*

[Text] On the afternoon of 26 February, U.S. President George Bush who is visiting China met and had a 30-minute talk with Democratic Kampuchean President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk at Diaoyutai State Guesthouse in the PRC.

During the meeting, Mr George Bush voiced support for all efforts made by the samdech president of Democratic Kampuchea to seek a political settlement for the Cambodian problem, as well as a Cambodian government headed by the samdech.

**Son Sann Appeals to Four Parties To Meet**  
*BK0103063989 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 1 Mar 89*

[Text] His Excellency Son Sann, Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea prime minister and Khmer People's National Liberation Front president, said Vietnam was still insincere about its military withdrawal from Cambodia by this September because it has raised conditions linking the withdrawal to an achieved agreement among the Cambodian parties and to the termination of aid to the three Cambodian resistance forces at the just-ended second Jakarta informal meeting.

His Excellency Son Sann said this in a recent interview with Voice of the Khmer reporter. However, he appealed to the four Cambodian parties to attend, without delay, a meeting to be held at any place under the chairmanship of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. He pointed out that the

international community is currently pressing Vietnam to withdraw from Cambodia but the latter still raises various pretexts in a bid to continue its occupation of Cambodia. That being the case, all Cambodians must do their best to counterattack Vietnam's maneuvers so that they are forced to withdraw troops from Cambodia, however reluctantly they do so.

**Son Sann Interviewed on JIM 2 Results**  
*BK0103083989 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 1 Mar 89*

[Station correspondent's interview with Son Sann, prime minister of the Cambodian Coalition Government—recorded, date not given]

[Text] [Unidentified correspondent] Greetings Your Excellency Son Sann, president of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front [KPNLF] and prime minister of the Cambodian Coalition Government. I would like to ask you about the recent second Jakarta informal meeting [JIM 2]. Could you please tell our compatriots and listeners of the Voice of the Khmer [VOK] radio about the results of this conference?

[Son Sann] At JIM 2, none of us in the KPNLF and the Coalition Government were very hopeful of achieving a quick withdrawal of Vietnamese troops. However, we were obliged to go there because Indonesia is a friend who has been assisting us for a long time. In sum, we noted at the meeting that Vietnam was not really sincere yet on the troop withdrawal issue. Vietnam said it agreed to pull out its troops this September but the Cambodian groups should agree among themselves first, that is there should be a political solution among Cambodians first. This is one condition. Another condition is that assistance to all Cambodian resistance groups should be stopped, not just for the Khmer Rouge but to us as well. At some points, even refugees along the Cambodian-Thai border were affected by this. Anyway, we did gain something by attending the meeting. We are well aware of the respective intentions of Vietnam and of the four Cambodian groups.

[Correspondent] Concerning the search for a solution to the Cambodian problem in the near future, what are your views? How should this process evolve? Will there be any meeting, where will it be held, or what are the other alternatives to a meeting to successfully and definitively solve the Cambodian problem?

[Son Sann] We do know and really saw at JIM 2 that Vietnam was not sincere in its statement on withdrawing its troops in September. Therefore, we should do something to force Vietnam to pull out its troops. The international community has already been providing us all kinds of assistance. China and the Soviet Union are holding talks about this issue. U.S. President George Bush also talks about this. Today, he is probably talking about this issue in China. The international community is pressuring Vietnam. However, the latter keeps trying



to find a pretext. We saw it at JIM 2 where Vietnam said there should be an agreement among Cambodians first. Therefore, I think that all the four Cambodian groups, if they agree, should quickly meet under Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's chairmanship at any place. We stated at JIM 2, on the first day in my address, that we are always ready for a meeting among Cambodians at any place and any time, the sooner the better.

[Correspondent] Thank you Your Excellency President. As for the KPNLF, what are its preparations now and in the future, and what is its stand to contribute to successfully finding a solution to the Cambodian problem for the Cambodian people?

[Son Sann] As for the KPNLF stand and my duties, I already told the four Cambodian groups this at the first JIM in Bogor. We are all Cambodians. We should do what we can to quickly restore peace and security for our compatriots. This is my policy and that of our front. We should explain this and ask for sacrifice to show that we really want to reconcile ourselves. Once we have achieved this national reconciliation and can understand one another and work together, we can provide peace to our people who have been suffering for many years. So, first of all, all of us in the front should provide an example. Therefore, I appeal to you, please do not quarrel among yourselves. We noted that some circles have a tendency to quarrel. I appeal to all of us in our front to obey discipline and respect the hierarchy because if we ask other Cambodians to take part in national reconciliation, we should reconcile ourselves before asking others to listen to us. Therefore, I appeal to the four Cambodian groups to do their best and to make all kinds of sacrifice to reconcile Cambodians because the Cambodian problem should be solved by Cambodians. It is a duty and an honor for us to do so. Once Vietnam realizes that we Cambodians can get along with one another and unite in demanding that Vietnam withdraw, the latter will no longer have any excuse to stay in our country because the international community is also pressuring Vietnam to pull out its troops from Cambodia. And if any Cambodian group remains stubborn and prevents Cambodians from getting along with one another, compatriots inside the country will realize this and will judge that group accordingly.

[Correspondent] Thank you Your Excellency KPNLF President. Finally, do you have any additional information for the clergy, compatriots, and Cambodian combatants who are carrying out their mission inside Cambodia?

[Son Sann] Greetings to the respected clergy and to all beloved compatriots both combatants and people. I really want peace to be quickly restored in Cambodia so that we can rebuild our country and catch up with others. Therefore, I insistently appeal to Cambodians to listen to one another and unite. I am currently the mediator, in the middle between the right and the left. I think that our front has the duty to explain to the four groups and to get

along with one another. We also have a mission to fulfill. We need to ask the international community to pressure Vietnam. For my part, I firmly believe that Vietnam cannot avoid withdrawing its troops from Cambodia, sooner or later. We want it sooner. Therefore, our front should fulfill its role as the mediator to reconcile Cambodians. I would like to take this opportunity once again to express my admiration and respect for all combatants, both old and young, and ask them to remain inactive. I will not forget your deeds. It was all of you—the old five resistance movements—who from 1975 to 1979 got together to form the KPNLF in October 1979. I will not forget this. I will always remember all of you. I thank you and also pay my respects to you. I would like to tell our compatriots inside the country that our nation is nearing the end of its struggle. It is nearing its victory in the national liberation struggle, this is my view. Therefore, those compatriots who are beneficial to the nation, please do not infringe upon human rights. Later on, the nation will be grateful to you. However, if you are now infringing upon our Cambodian people's human rights, the people will later judge you. Therefore, I would like to ask you to stop this now. Please rally other compatriots inside the country; there are many of them. Make them realize their nationalist duty. We do not want any people's regime in Cambodia. I would also like to ask all of you not to forget those who have been assisting us.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the VOK for allowing me to express profound thanks to all compatriots, the people and combatants who support me. I share this duty with all compatriots within the front. All of us are Cambodians, who have a long tradition of being grateful to those who have been good to us, be they big or small. We should not forget Thailand's deeds. Thailand has been assisting our front since 1975. The Thai king and monarchy in particular, have kindly been assisting refugees in Thailand since 1978.

[Correspondent] On behalf of compatriots and VOK listeners, I would like to express profound thanks to His Excellency Son Sann, KPNLF president and prime minister of the Cambodian Coalition Government, for talking to Cambodian compatriots through VOK.

**Sihanouk Thanks Singapore Foreign Minister**  
*BK2602034689 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodia 2330 GMT 25 Feb 89*

["Full text" of 24 February message from Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Democratic Kampuchea president, to His Excellency Wong Kan Seng, foreign minister of the Republic of Singapore]

[Text] Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea [DK], sent on 24 February 1989 a message to His Excellency Wong Kan Seng, foreign minister of the Republic of Singapore, thanking the latter for his support to the Cambodian resistance forces at the just-ended second Jakarta informal meeting [JIM 2]. The full contents of the message are as follows:

Dear Minister,

With the present message, I would like to express my wholehearted thanks to Your Excellency as well as to the Singapore Government for the precious and fair support granted to the Cambodian resistance forces at the recent JIM 2 meeting. Your steadfast and vigorous backing profoundly has impressed world public opinion and provided great encouragement to Cambodian patriots, especially to our combatants who are conducting a decisive struggle with courage and vigor on Cambodia's battlefields for the achievement of a true peace which will restore full independence in Cambodia and provide unalienable sacred rights to self-determination to the Cambodian people.

On behalf of your glorious country and famous government, you justly expressed your view. Your correct stance for a free Cambodia will be remembered by the Cambodian resistance forces forever.

Your Excellency, please, accept my highest regards.

[Signed] Norodom Sihanouk, DK president

**CGDK Thanks Indonesian Government, People**  
BK0103033589 (*Clandestine*) Voice of Democratic  
Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 27 Feb 89

["Press Communique of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea"—dated 27 February]

[Text] Press communique of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK):

1. The CGDK would like to express gratitude to His Excellency President Suharto, His Excellency Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, and the Indonesian people and Government for the generous accommodation given the three CGDK delegations during the second informal talks in Jakarta [JIM 2].

2. It is most regrettable that at JIM 2, Vietnam did not show any sign of flexibility in the search for a political solution to the Cambodian problem which is in fact a problem between Vietnam and Cambodia by:

First, posing as the outsider in the Cambodian problem as it has done in the past;

Second, rejecting effective international supervision regarding withdrawal of its troops;

Third, as recently noted by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, leader of the Cambodian nation and of the Cambodian national resistance forces and president of Democratic Kampuchea, it has refused to withdraw its troops from Cambodia so long as the three CGDK parties refuse to accept the unacceptable conditions of its puppet regime in Phnom Penh.

In a news conference held on 21 February 1989, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach reiterated that now it is time for the Cambodian parties to settle the problem by themselves and that if they could settle the problem themselves, Vietnam would withdraw its troops in September.

Vietnam knows too well that such a condition could never be fulfilled because Vietnam would order the Phnom Penh regime to do its best to avoid the settlement among all Cambodian parties.

Fourth, it had also refused to dismantle the People's Republic of Kampuchea simultaneously with the Democratic Kampuchean state and to set up a provisional four-party government under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk [words indistinct].

3. As for the CGDK, it had proposed Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's five-point peace plan and the modalities for implementing this plan which will ensure the orderly withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Cambodia in accordance with a clear timetable and under effective international supervision and the reconciliation of the Cambodian nation through the establishment of a provisional four-party government under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

In the modalities for the implementation of the five-point peace plan, the CGDK proposes the presence of two international control organizations, that is:

1) The UN International Control Commission which will have the duty to control and verify the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops, the disarming of the armies of the four Cambodian parties—leaving only 10,000 men from each party—within the framework of a provisional four-party army, the gradual reduction of military aid to the four Cambodian parties simultaneously with the timetable for Vietnamese troop withdrawal, the free elections, and the end to the sending of foreign arms, ammunition, and war materiel into Cambodia following the Vietnamese troop withdrawal.

2) The UN international peacekeeping force, following the Vietnamese troop withdrawal, will have the duty to prevent any Cambodian party from using its forces to destroy another party, prevent the Democratic Kampuchean side—the Khmer Rouge—from monopolizing the power alone, prevent a civil war in Cambodia and foreign aggression against Cambodia, and ensure Cambodia's territorial integrity, independence, neutrality, and nonaligned status, thus contributing to ensuring peace and security in the region.

4. The CGDK would like once again to express gratitude to all friendly countries for their valuable support for the Cambodian people's struggle under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, and call on them to continue to do so until Cambodia achieves independence 100 percent.

[Dated] 27 February 1989

[Signed] Son Sann, prime minister of the CGDK;  
Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampu-  
chea in charge of foreign affairs;  
Norodom Ranariddh, personal representative of Sam-  
dech Norodom Sihanouk in Cambodia and Asia

### Indonesia

**Alatas Discusses Normalizing Ties With PRC**  
*BK0103121389 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES*  
*in English 1 Mar 89 p 40*

[By Jakarta correspondent Yang Razali Kassim]

[Text] Jakarta—Indonesia yesterday signalled that Pres-  
ident Suharto has no plans to go to China for the formal  
resumption of ties with Beijing.

What is likely to take place instead is a joint communi-  
que issued simultaneously from Jakarta and Beijing to  
mark the restoration of full diplomatic relations.

Disclosing this in an exclusive interview with THE  
STRAITS TIMES, Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said the  
symbolic act of putting ties back on track would take at  
least six months.

A well-placed source said it would almost certainly  
happen within a year.

In the interview before he left for an official visit to  
Australia, Mr Alatas said an exchange of visits between  
President Suharto and his Chinese counterpart was  
unnecessary.

Indonesia, he said, was not opening new diplomatic  
relations but merely re-establishing those which were  
suspended in 1967 following an abortive communist-  
backed coup. Beijing was accused of supporting.

"It is actually a very simple procedure. There's no need  
or requirement for any visit.

"I am not saying this to foreclose the possibility. But for  
normalisation, we don't need an exchange of visits  
because actually we have never broken off relations."

Dismissing as untrue reports from Tokyo that an  
exchange of visits by the presidents of both Indonesia  
and China was in the works, Mr Alatas said normalisa-  
tion talks had already reached the foreign ministers' level  
but no visit had until now been considered.

Mr Alatas said normalisation talks would tackle such  
questions as the level or status of the mission, how large  
the staff should be and whether there would be a need for  
consulates.

He would not commit himself on whether Jakarta might  
eventually settle for only a trade office to mark the  
resumption of ties.

On the possibility of an exchange of ambassadors, the  
Indonesian Foreign Minister said: "If we establish dip-  
lomatic relations, we establish it the normal way."

Despite the 22-year freeze in ties, Indonesia has always  
maintained that its relations with Beijing have not been  
broken off.

Although it allows Taiwan to have a trade office here,  
Jakarta sticks to a one-China policy and recognises only  
the People's Republic of China.

A well-placed source said that in such a situation, a joint  
communique was enough to formally put ties back on a  
normal footing.

### 'No Time Frame' Set for Renewal

*BK2802085289 Hong Kong AFP in English 0831 GMT*  
*28 Feb 89*

[Text] Jakarta, Feb 28 (AFP)—The resumption of long-  
frozen diplomatic ties with China will depend on  
progress made at technical negotiations between the two  
sides at the United Nations, Indonesian Foreign Minis-  
ter Ali Alatas said here Tuesday.

"There is no time frame for the normalisation (of diplo-  
matic ties), it will depend on the results of technical  
negotiations," Mr. Alatas told journalists after meeting  
President Suharto.

Mr. Suharto and Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen  
held talks in Tokyo on Thursday in the first meeting of  
its kind since Indonesia froze diplomatic ties in 1967  
after accusing Beijing of complicity in a failed commu-  
nist coup attempt in 1965.

The government later demanded that China give a  
guarantee of non-interference in Indonesia's internal  
affairs and stop any aid to communist movements in the  
region as a prerequisite for normalisation.

China has consistently denied charges of involvement in  
the 1965 coup.

Mr. Suharto and Mr. Qian said negotiations on norma-  
lising diplomatic ties would be carried out by their  
missions at the United Nations and could be up-graded  
to foreign minister level if necessary.



### Army To Support Move

BK0103063489 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian  
0600 GMT 1 Mar 89

[Excerpts] President Suharto chaired a limited cabinet meeting on economic, financial, and industrial affairs at Bina Graha, Jakarta, today. The cabinet meeting was also attended by Vice President Sudharmono in addition to a number of ministers in charge of economic, financial, and industrial affairs.

Meanwhile, prior to the meeting, General Tri Sutrisno, commander of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Indonesia [ABRI], said in reply to questions from newsmen that the ABRI will support steps toward the normalization of Indonesian-Chinese relations. However, it will not slacken its vigilance.

Gen Tri Sutrisno briefed the newsmen on the ABRI's stand on the issue.

[Begin recording] [Passage omitted] For the ABRI, I must make an assessment [preceding word in English] on whatever the government (?does). But, I say once again that in (?whatever situation even if stability has been achieved) we should not slacken national vigilance. [end recording]

The ABRI commander stressed the need to maintain national vigilance against threats from both the Left and the Right.

### Suharto States Position on Rushdie's Book

BK2702055489 Hong Kong AFP in English 0536 GMT  
27 Feb 89

[Excerpt] Jakarta, Feb 27 (AFP)—Indonesia will only ban the British author Salman Rushdie's novel "The Satanic Verses" on a recommendation from the Moslem Scholars Council (MUI), President Suharto has said.

Jakarta's position on the controversial book was stated Sunday by Mr. Suharto when he met Iranian Vice-President Mostafa Mir Salim in Tokyo, the official ANTARA NEWS AGENCY Monday quoted Indonesian officials as saying.

"If the MUI finds (the book) insulting to Islam then the government will ban the book," State Secretary Mardiono quoted Mr. Suharto as saying.

The Attorney-General's Office Saturday barred the book from entering Indonesia pending a government investigation.

Several copies of the book had been circulating in Indonesia in the absence of the bar, a spokesman said. [passage omitted]

### Government Issues New Oil Exploitation Terms

BK0103102789 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST  
in English 23 Feb 89 p 1

[Text] Jakarta (JP)—Minister of Mines and Energy Ginanjar Kartasasmita yesterday announced sweetened terms for oil production-sharing contracts designed to reinvigorate exploration in deep-sea waters and frontier areas and to stimulate the development of marginal fields and enhance oil recovery.

The easier terms, which supplement the package of new incentives introduced last August, cover production split, the price of crude oil under the domestic market obligation (DMO), investment credit, and the procedures for the extension of exploration period.

"We have to further stimulate exploration to increase the volume of proven oil reserves," Ginanjar told newsmen.

The minister projected that at the present annual production rate of 480.75 million barrels Indonesia would most likely become a net oil importer in the year 2001 if no new proven reserves were discovered.

However, if the volume of proven oil reserves were replenished steadily by new discoveries Indonesia's degeneration into a net oil importer could be postponed until the year 2012, Ginanjar added.

Under the new terms which come into force as from today, the sharing ratio for oil produced from a marginal field with a daily output of not more than 10,000 barrels for the first two years is changed from the present 85:15 (in favor of the government) to 80:20 for new contracts in conventional areas and to 75:25 for new contracts in frontier areas.

However, if the marginal field's daily production increases, an incremental split is set as follows: 80:20 at a daily production of up to 50,000 barrels, 85:15 at 50,000-150,000 barrels and 90:10 at over 150,000 barrels.

This incremental split is also applied to oil produced from deep-sea fields of over 600 feet deep and from pretertiary rock fields in conventional areas.

However, especially for oil produced from pre-tertiary rock fields in frontier areas, the incremental split is set at 75:25 at a daily output of 50,000 barrels, 80:20 at 50,000-150,000 barrels and 85:15 at over 150,000 barrels.

The split for oil produced from enhanced oil recovery is set at 80:20 for conventional areas and at 75:25 for frontier areas without any prescribed range of production level.

The sales price of the oil that contractors have to deliver to Pertamina [state oil and gas company] under their domestic market obligation is raised from a mere US\$0.20/barrel to as high as ten percent of the prevailing export price.

This higher price is effected for extended contract areas and for new contracts in both conventional and frontier areas.

The extension of the standard six-year exploration period is also eased from two years for every extension license to four years at once.

According to Ginanjar, potential frontier and deep sea oil resources are located mostly in eastern Indonesian areas.

"The new incentives are expected to lead into faster development of our oil resources in the eastern region," he said.

Pertamina's President Faisal Abda'u explained that the new incentives were based on suggestions received from foreign oil contractors.

"Ten new contractors have committed to entering the industry as soon as these additional incentives are effected," Abda'u added.

## Laos

### Japanese Businessman Abducted in Vientiane

OW0103082989 Tokyo KYODO in English 0819 GMT  
1 Mar 89

[Text] Tokyo, March 1 KYODO—A Japanese businessman was abducted in Vientiane Wednesday morning, a [Japanese] Foreign Ministry official said.

Yoshiaki Asao, chief of Mitsui and Co's Vientiane office, was abducted from his home at 2 a.m. (local time) by unidentified persons, the official said.

His wife informed Japanese Ambassador to Laos Teruo Hayakawa of the abduction at 3 a.m. (local time), the official said.

The ambassador reported the incident to the Foreign Ministry at 7 a.m. (JST) and the ministry urged the Laotian Government to take measures for the safe return of Asao, the official said.

According to the official, there were 35 Japanese residents in Vientiane as of October 1 last year.

Mitsui officials in Bangkok said Asao once retired from the company in 1984 but since January 1988 he has worked for the company in Vientiane.

The National Police Agency suspected that Japanese might be involved in the abduction.

In Laos, a Japanese Embassy official and his wife were killed by an unknown person at their home in 1977. Another Mitsui executive, Nobuyuki Wakaoji, was kidnapped in the Philippines in November 1986 on his way

home from playing golf. Wakaoji was released in March 1987 in exchange for a huge ransom reportedly paid by his company although company executives denied the report.

Japan established diplomatic relations with Laos in 1976 and was the largest aid donor apart from Eastern bloc nations. In Fiscal 1987, Japan provided Laos with 1.74 billion yen in official development assistance in the form of grants and technical cooperation.

### Lao-Soviet Youth Meeting Ends 28 February

BK0103072589

[Editorial Report] Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao at 0000 GMT on 1 March carries a 7.5-minute report on the closing ceremony of the second friendship meeting between Lao and Soviet youths held at the 14 April Youth Park in Vientiane on the evening of 28 February. A reception was held afterward to hail the success of the 1-week meeting between the youth delegations of the two sides. Oudom Khatti-gna, alternate Political Bureau member and secretary of the party Central Committee, and several local and foreign honored guests were present at the reception.

Addressing the closing ceremony, Khamman Sounvileut, alternate member of the party Central Committee and second secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union [LPRYU] Central Committee, said: "The success of the meeting between Lao and Soviet youths has become a tremendous might positively contributing to solving various difficult problems so as to allow our youths to march forward together to the finish line. It will serve to further promote mutual understanding between Lao and Soviet youths."

Earlier on the afternoon of 28 February, a press briefing was held at the Soviet Cultural Center. Phandouang Chitvongsa, secretary of the LPRYU Central Committee, noted in part of his recorded interview that: "The two sides paid special attention to the most important issue, that is the plenum of the delegations of the two sides which was attended by Comrade Oudom Khatti-gna." He said that the delegations split into six small groups to hold separate seminars on various topics, such as on contributions of youths to the struggle for peace in the world. He pointed out: "More importantly, we managed to sign a protocol on mutual cooperation and a program for cooperation for the next 2 years."

In her address at the same press briefing, Mrs [Lyudmila] Ivanovna Shvetsova, secretary of the Lenin Komsomol Central Committee of the USSR, also pointed out the content of the mutual protocol saying that the two sides agreed to cooperate with each other to build and repair industrial plants and to set up a Lao-Soviet cultural museum in Laos. She also informed the press that the third friendship meeting between the Lao and Soviet youth delegations will be held in the USSR in 1993.

The Soviet Lenin Komsomol youth delegation will leave for home today.

**Deputy Foreign Minister Comments on JIM 2**  
*BK2802152389 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao*  
1200 GMT 28 Feb 89

[Interview with Soulivong Phasitthidet, deputy minister of foreign affairs and representative of the Lao delegation to the second Jakarta informal meeting, by Lao mass media in Vientiane on 27 February—read by announcer]

[Text] Question: Would you please assess the second Jakarta informal meeting [JIM 2] on the settlement of the Cambodia issue, which took place from 19 to 21 February? What contribution did our Lao delegation make to the meeting?

Answer: As everyone knows, the purpose of the JIM 2 was to bring into full play the outcome of the JIM 1 so as to march forward toward a political settlement of the Cambodian problem and to assure Cambodia peace, independence, sovereignty, neutrality, and nonalignment in accordance with the Cambodian people's wishes. This in turn will contribute to bringing peace and friendship and expanding cooperation in Southeast Asia and the world.

The working group prepared for the meeting from 16 to 18 February and the JIM 2 took place from 19 to 21 February. The participants in the meeting attentively studied details of the two key aspects on the political settlement of the Cambodian problem. In this regard, the chairman of the JIM 1 noted in point six of his statement that the participants of the meeting have agreed that the two related key aspects of the Cambodia issue are the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Cambodia in the framework of the comprehensive settlement of the political problem along with the prevention of the genocidal Pol Pot regime from returning to power, and the end of outside interference with and foreign military assistance to the opposing Cambodian factions. The statement made by the chairman of the JIM 2 reiterated the significance of the aforesaid basic issues, thus additionally expanding the basic principles.

However, details of the principles will be further discussed in the immediate future. With regard to the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, the SRV and the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] have already made a clear announcement on the schedule for the total withdrawal. According to the announcement, the total withdrawal of the troops will be completed by September 1989 if a political agreement is reached. What has caused concern to the world now is preventing the genocidal Pol Pot regime from returning to power, the end of interference, and the end of military assistance from foreign countries to the various opposing Cambodian factions. In view of this, it is necessary for the Cambodian factions as well as the international

community to study this issue; an issue which is considered dangerous and crucial to the Cambodian people as well as to peace- and justice-loving people throughout the world.

In addition, further progress has been achieved and agreements have been reached on other issues relating to the international aspects of the Cambodia issue, such as the issue on the establishment of the international supervision apparatuses and the issue of convening of international conference on Cambodia. As for the problems in Southeast Asia, the meetings' participants have attached great importance to the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed in Bali in 1976. The Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] and the SRV have expressed their intentions of being admitted to membership of the said treaty. This is because the objectives and principles of the Bali Treaty conform to the 7-point principles proposed at the JIM 1 by the LPDR, the SRV, and the PRK with a view toward turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, friendship, and cooperation, without nuclear weapons.

I believe that the agreement reached on the international aspects of the Cambodia issue as well as the problems of Southeast Asia will help settle the internal problems of Cambodia. Regarding the principles on the settlement of the internal problems of Cambodia, the various countries attending the meeting considered them as problems that must be settled by the Cambodian people themselves on the principle of self-determination and without any outside interference.

The LPDR fully supports the reasonable and realistic proposal of the PRK on the settlement of the internal and international aspects of the Cambodia issue as advanced in the JIM 2. The delegations of the LPDR, the SRV, and the PRK have done their utmost to contribute to the political settlement of the Cambodian problem, in particular the settlement of the international aspects of the issue. I believe that various ASEAN countries have also maintained more positive attitudes in discussing the problems raised during the meeting. If all the countries had been sincere in discussing together the concrete issue on the complete prevention of the Pol Pot regime from returning to power, the JIM 2 would have brought about even more fruitful achievements. Though the three Cambodian factions, in particular the Khmer Rouge, maintained their steadfast attitudes and sought every means to obstruct the progress of the meeting, we see that the JIM 2 has brought about more success. This has been clearly noted in the statement of the chairman of the meeting. This success is seen as a new step toward the appropriate settlement of the Cambodian problem for the just interests of the Cambodian people as well as for all nations in Southeast Asia.

**Economic Cooperation Session Held With Cambodia**  
*BK2002110189 Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT*  
20 Feb 89

[Text] Vientiane, February 20 (OANA-KPL)—The 6th joint session of the committees for economic, cultural,



scientific and technological cooperation between Laos and Kampuchea was opened here on February 18.

At the meeting, the ministers of trade reviewed the implementation of last year's cooperation between the two countries, and worked out a program of cooperation for the year 1989.

Questions relating to goods exchange and financial clearance between the two countries in 1989 were also discussed.

A protocol on bilateral trade is expected to be signed after the session.

**Duties of Supreme People's Council Viewed**  
*BK2702133089 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao*  
0000 GMT 24 Feb 89

[Feature: "Roles, Responsibilities, and Duties of the Supreme People's Council"]

[Text] The Supreme People's Council [SPC], which is to be elected soon, serves as the supreme power body of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR]. It is empowered to execute its supreme state power, under the party's leadership, on the basis of the principles of unified power and in an open manner toward all social activities. As the supreme state power organization with the duty of implementing the line, plans, and policies of the party through the laws of the state, the SPC has the following roles, responsibilities, and duties:

- Establish the constitution and laws.
- Endorse state plans and projects on national economic and social development; endorse state budgets; and endorse basic principles on the organizational systems and activities of state apparatuses and on social relations and the activities of citizens.
- Elect the chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers.
- Endorse the budgets of the government as proposed by the chairman of the Council of Ministers.
- Propose changes in the structure, enactment, and dissolution of ministries as suggested by the Council of Ministers; regularly hear reports from the organizations set up or elected by it as well as reports from responsible authorities appointed by it, such as the people's councils and court prosecutors.
- Systematically supervise and control the implementation of the budget plan, endorse reports on the implementation of the budget plan, and if necessary, propose changes in the plan.
- Follow up, control, and scrutinize the activities and performance of the government.

In addition, the next SPC serves as the council in charge of defining the constitution. It has the heavy duty of enacting the first new constitution of the new system with a view to changing and concretizing the party's line and policies at a time of consolidation, expansion, and perfection of the popular democratic system in the

step-by-step advance to socialism. Based on the constitution, which is regarded the basic law of the state, the SPC shall define organizational systems and principles on the activities of state organizations at various levels.

The next SPC is, therefore, considered the organization which maintains an important position under the democratic political system. It is to effectively carry out the duties in actual practice, and not just in a form. Therefore, those who stand for election as SPC representatives must have full qualifications and concrete abilities so that they can effectively perform their duties.

**Sali Vongkhamsoo Runs for Election in Champassak**  
*BK0103064989 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao*  
0000 GMT 1 Mar 89

[Text] According to a report from the subcommittee in charge of the national-level elections, Sali Vongkhamsoo, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of economy, planning, and finance, registered as a candidate standing for the central-level election of people's representatives in Champassak Province. Eight of the 11 candidates standing for election in the province will be elected. The names of the other candidates, in addition to Sali Vongkhamsoo, are as follows: Mrs Khemphet Phonsena, Pian Saphangthong, Bounkeut Khamphaphongphan, Douangsavat Souphanouvong, Bounsom Latsavong, Lieutenant Colonel Si Chanthakhou, Chankham Thammanoun, Somlot Laphavong, Bounmi Sisavat, and Khamla Phasaivong.

As for Bolikhamsoi Province, three of the five candidates standing for the election will be elected. They are: Bouasi Lovansai, Thitla Leuangvilai, Siangkong Saisombat, Khamsoi Phomvilai, and Bounmi Phensilivan.

## Philippines

**Foreign Minister on Relations With Superpowers**  
*AU2802132289 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German*  
28 Feb 89 p 4

[Interview with Foreign Minister Raul Manglapus by Lukas Schwarzacher: "The Future of U.S. Bases and Relations With the Superpowers Are Priority Issues in Manila's Foreign Policy; America Has To Pay If It Wants To Stay;" place and date not given]

[Text] [Schwarzacher] Mr Manglapus, you were reproached for having first demanded \$2.3 billion for the right to use the bases in 1989 and 1990. Finally, in October an agreement was signed that promises only a little less than \$1 billion. How is this possible?

[Manglapus] You are making the same mistake as all the other media have made. When we (the United States and the Philippine Government) were ready to sign the agreement in Washington in early October, the Philippine delegation wanted to provide the press with all the details. However, the U.S. State Department prevented this.

They feared that just 1 month before the presidential elections such an enormous amount would infuriate the (U.S.) Congress.

[Schwarzacher] So far, an amount of \$481 million of annual military and development aid has been mentioned. How high is the compensation really?

[Manglapus] This is true, but that is only part of it. On the whole, we can expect up to \$1.2 billion this year and the same amount next year. We have also agreed on indirect help, for example, the conversion of some of our foreign debts into securities, like the "Mexican Plan."

[Schwarzacher] That is to say, according to your calculations, you will get up to \$2.4 billion in 2 years. Does this reach your expectations?

[Manglapus] Yes, completely. One year ago, when our commission convened to compile the claims against the U.S. Government, we compared the strategic importance of the U.S. bases in our country with similar facilities in other places. We arrived at the conclusion that they are at least as important as peace between Israel and Egypt. To maintain that peace the United States pays \$5 billion of military and development aid every year.

[Schwarzacher] You have repeatedly warned that the U.S. bases could be closed by the Philippines after the expiration of the 25-year agreement. In your country the resistance to the Clark air base and the Subic Bay naval base is increasing. What will become of the U.S. bases?

[Manglapus] This is up to the president. She has not yet decided whether she wants to extend the treaty or not, and if so, under what conditions. Moreover, a two-thirds majority of the Senate has to be in favor of an extension. One thing is certain: If the United States wants to stay, it will have to pay for it adequately.

[Schwarzacher] Mikhail Gorbachev has proposed closing all military bases of the two superpowers in the Far East. USSR Foreign Minister Shevardnadze visited Manila last December and announced that his country would even be ready to withdraw from its bases in Vietnam, without anything in return from the United States.

[Manglapus] I do not see any change in the local balance of powers. Shevardnadze's offer was accompanied by the assurance that he does not want to "drive a wedge between the Philippines and its most important ally."

[Schwarzacher] Shevardnadze's lightning visit to Manila and a visit by a Soviet delegation shortly afterward have caused rumors about closer ties between Manila and Moscow. It is stated that in this way, Manila is intended to be backed in its negotiations with the United States. Is this correct?

[Manglapus] No. Shevardnadze himself proposed to visit us and we were glad that we were able to invite him. For us, not positions in negotiations, but an independent foreign policy is important.

**Muslim Senator Urges Ban on Rushdie Book**  
*HK2802031389 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 27 Feb 89*

[Text] Senator Mamintal Tamano has appealed to Christians all over the country to avoid selling to the public the book "The Satanic Verses" written by Salman Rushdie. In a privilege speech, Tamano said the Islamic world considers the book offensive and blasphemous. He added that the book has been condemned by the Islamic community. Tamano also expressed fears that if the book is imported and sold in the Philippines, it may provoke widespread violence in the country. He appealed to all responsible bookstores, publishers and printers not to publish, import, print or circulate Rushdie's novel.

**Aquino Praises Presidential Security Group**  
*HK0103020789 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0110 GMT 1 Mar 89*

[Speech given by President Corazon Aquino on the occasion of the third anniversary of the Presidential Security Group, after award ceremonies at Malacanang Park—live; in English]

[Text] Colonel Voltaire Gazmin, General Renato de Villa, Secretary Vicente Jayme, Col Teofilo Rustia, fellow workers in government, the officers, men, women and dependents of the Presidential Security Group [PSG], distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen:

For the third year, I stand here to express my gratitude to the officers and men and women who serve as a shield of the president of the Republic. This function, of course, is common to secret services and palace guards throughout the world. Presidents, prime ministers, and princes are protected by special branches of their armed forces, tasked specially to protect the person of the head of government and the head of state.

Yet here, this task is probably much more difficult and much larger than in any other country. The mission of the Presidential Security Group, as the country completes its transition to enduring democracy, assumes historic importance. For what it is has been doing is nothing less than to protect the heart of democracy, the anchor of political stability in our country. Through long sleepless nights, in the press of crowds, under the beating

sun, the PSG has kept its eyes peeled and its hands ever ready against any attempt not to just harm a president but to overturn a whole system of government and extinguish the light of freedom in our land.

Since the revolution, we have made tremendous progress in political normalization. All the institutions essential to the efficient working of democracy have been installed and filled with their proper officials. The Supreme Court is in place and each day vindicates, in decisions of exemplary knowledge and justice, the wisdom of their choice. A congress has been elected, yet the enemies of freedom still believe that to strike at the presidency would be to strike the most telling blow at the democracy they detest.

In the dual task of protecting the life of the chief and the life of democracy in our land, the PSG has time and again proven its mettle. It proved it in the searing fire-fight at the gates of the palace, when it crushed a treacherous attempt to take the life of the president and the life of democracy with it. The August 28 coup failed because the PSG increased, to an intolerable level, the price that enemies of freedom would have to pay to take power in this country. There would be no casual walk into the seat of power for them—the way would be littered with their shattered ambitions, their dead, and our heroes.

But the PSG has served with the highest distinction, not only in the attack it repelled but much more in the attack that proven courage, fighting ability and tenacity have deterred. How many plots were abandoned, how many coups were set aside because the PSG stood in the way, prepared to make the price of success unacceptable to our enemies. Daring and deterrence—these have been the marks of the PSG. I thank them for the long nights and (?burning) days of watching over my safety and that of my children. I thank them for their genuine concern, for their total devotion to duty and to their chief. I thank them for the proven willingness to give their lives at the call of duty. Because of them, I can go about the business of the presidency with a mind wholly devoted to the welfare of our people. Because of them, I can sleep peacefully and rise with our people, refreshed and renewed for the task we must complete.

The debt of gratitude I here acknowledge to the Presidential Security Group is shared by all our people who wish only for peace, continuity and progress so that their work will bear fruit in a better tomorrow for their children.

On behalf of the nation, I thank the PSG and congratulate you on your third anniversary. Good morning, my thanks to all of you.

**Foreign Office To Verify Sison's Asylum Request**  
*HK2502031589 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 24 Feb 89*

[Text] The Department of Foreign Affairs [DFA] has asked the Philippine Embassy in The Hague to verify the report of request of political asylum in the Netherlands of Jose

Maria Sison, founding chairman of the Communist Party of the Philippines. This was revealed by Foreign Affairs Under Secretary Manuel Yan who said the DFA only learned of Sison's asylum bid from the newspapers. Sison has reportedly been living in the Netherlands since last year. In prison for several years during the Marcos regime, Sison was among the top communist leaders who was released by President Aquino shortly after she assumed the office in February 1986, following the People Power revolution which shot her to power.

**Government Will Respect Netherlands Asylum**  
*HK2702094989 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0900 27 Feb 89*

[Text] Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus has categorically stated that the Philippine Government will not interfere in the event that the Netherlands Government grants asylum to Jose Maria Sison, the alleged founder of the Communist Party of the Philippines.

It was earlier reported that Jose Maria Sison's entire family has applied for political asylum with the Netherlands Government.

According to Secretary Manglapus, the host country has the sole right to refuse or grant any request for political asylum. He added that there is no extradition treaty between the Philippines and the Netherlands. No country has the right to interfere in the Netherlands decision.

Under the Marcos regime, Manglapus was among the many Filipinos who were in exile in America and whose request for political asylum was turned down by the United States.

Sison was arrested in mid-1970's, but was released by the Aquino regime in 1986.

**Military on Alert for Rumored Return of Misuari**  
*HK0103025789 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 28 Feb 89*

[Text] The Armed Forces Southern Command [Southcom] has been placed on a 2-week alert status starting yesterday [28 February] in the wake of reports about the possible return of Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF] Chairman Nur Misuari to launch an all-out offensive against the Aquino government. This was revealed by Southcom chief Major General Manuel Cacanando during the visit to Jolo by Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos who accepted the mass surrender of 898 former MNLF rebels and sympathizers.

Cacanando told Manila-based newsmen who accompanied Ramos that he has a standing order for all AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] troops in Mindanao to be on the lookout for Misuari. He said that order is still in effect and will remain effective up to 13 March, at the start of the meeting of the Organization of Islamic Conference [IOC] in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. Cacanando



said Misuari's bid to launch an offensive is meant to boost the MNLF's efforts to gain regular membership in the IOC. He said that right now, the MNLF has already launched an all-out psychological war by which it means to project Misuari as still in command of a sizeable number of followers in the southern Philippines. Cacanando said Misuari wants to create a tense, explosive situation in the south to convince the IOC member states that the MNLF still commands respect and is still a force to reckon with.

**Ministry Assures OIC on Accord Compliance**  
*HK2702103189 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE*  
*in English 26 Feb 89 p 3*

[By staff writer Pamela A. Balcena]

[Text] The government told the Organization of the Islamic Conference [OIC] yesterday that it had substantially complied with the terms of the Tripoli agreement calling for autonomy in Muslim Mindanao in a bid to stop the 46-nation group from further extending assistance to the secessionist Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF].

Pacifico Castro, director-general for Middle Eastern and Pacific affairs of the foreign affairs department, said "the present political realities in the south" should convince the OIC that government policies are directed towards full autonomy in Muslim Mindanao.

Castro recalled that during the OIC's ministerial meeting last year in Amman, Jordan, the 46 Muslim nations condemned the government's alleged non-compliance with the terms of the 1976 Tripoli accord.

In particular, the OIC said that the so-called consultation committee created by the government for Mindanao did not conform with the Tripoli accord providing for autonomy to 13 provinces in the south.

As a result, Castro noted, the influential OIC declared to extend "material, financial and humanitarian assistance to the MNLF to pursue its goal of full autonomy."

In a position paper submitted by the DFA [Department of Foreign Affairs] to the Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia in Manila, the government claimed that assimilation of Muslim leaders into the Philippines political spectrum had been effected with the election of several former MNLF members to public position.

Among the MNLF rebel returnees elected as governors were: Jerry Matba (Tawi-Tawi), Tupay Loong (Sulu), Jerry Salapuddin (Basilan), Zacarias Candao (Maguindanao) and Saidamen Pangarungan (Lanao del Sur).

The position paper added that two Muslim senators, and eight congressmen had been elected while a Muslim had been appointed associate justices of the Supreme Court.

The government's position was intended to convince a quadripartite committee of the OIC to report favorably the Aquino administration's compliance with the Tripoli pact to the 18th OIC ministerial meeting in Riyadh on March 13-16, 1989.

The quadripartite committee composed of Somalia, Libya, Senegal, and Saudi Arabia would not however, tackle the issue of the MNLF's bid for membership with the OIC, Castro stressed.

"MNLF membership with the OIC is out of the question for the simple reason that MNLF is not a state," Castro said.

He explained that the OIC members are not prepared at the moment to modify their charter to accommodate a non-state.

Castro also expressed hope that when the quadripartite committee reports to the OIC, the latter "would accept the political realities in Mindanao where Muslims and Christians had elected as their officials MNLF commanders."

**Military Group Reiterates Support for Government**  
*HK2702122389 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television*  
*Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 27 Feb 89*

[From "GMA News" program; passages within slantlines in English]

[Text] A military faction composed of more than 85 percent of the officers in the Armed Forces today vowed to fight any attempt to overthrow the government. The group is known as the National ROTC Alumni Association or Naraa.

Details from Jessica Soho.

[Begin recording] [Soho] The Naraa or the National ROTC Alumni Association asserted today that constitutional democracy is still the best form of government for the Philippines. Therefore, the group will fight any attempts to overthrow the government.

[Unidentified Naraa official] Naraa wants to prevent a repeat of such incidents because we have no more aces left, except for Cory. /We feel that she must succeed. We have no choice, not because we love her but because the country can no longer afford any of these coups./

[Soho] Naraa is an organization of integrees, reservists and non-PMA [Philippine Military Academy] officers in the armed forces. It has 12,000 members or 85 percent of the 14,000 officers in the armed forces. The organization wants to prevent another military uprising similar to the Edsa [Epifanio de los Santos] Revolution. It also vows to fight any attempt to set up a military junta. At the same

time, the organization promises to assist in the elimination of graft and corruption in the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines], elitism and discrimination, notably complaints that PMA graduates are favored in terms of promotions.

[Unidentified Naraa official] The ROTC has been asleep for 30 years but it is now awake.

[Soho] The group will reportedly accept renegade Colonel Reynaldo Cabautan, another integree officer, if he will renounce all anti-government schemes.

[Unidentified Naraa official in progress] .../that he support the present government, that he support constitutional democracy, that he support the chain of command. If he does that, then he is welcomed. [end recording]

#### **Generals, Colonels Face Graft Investigations**

HK0103100189 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 1 Mar 89 pp 1, 10

[By Fe B. Zamora]

[Text] A member of the staff of Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Renato de Villa and two junior officers from the Presidential Security Group are among the 266 military officers and men undergoing investigation for "unexplained wealth."

Sources in the Armed Forces Anti-Graft Board, who requested anonymity, withheld the names of the officers pending investigation of their cases.

Documents, however, revealed the board had recommended the filing of appropriate charges against 13 generals and colonels for graft and corrupt practices. It also cleared 146 soldiers, led by former Chief of Staff Gen. Romeo Espino, of the same charges.

The documents named the 13 officials as Maj. Gen. Josephus Ramas, former Army chief; Maj. Gen. Samuel Sarmiento, former Air Force chief; Rear Admiral Simeon Alejandro, former Navy chief, Commodore Ponciano Bautista, Brigadier Generals Jaime Echevarria, Tomas Dumpit, Evaristo Sanchez, Pedro Balbanero, Abraham Mangonon, and Colonels Jolly Bugarin, Balbino Diego, Manuel SJ Pena and Troadio Tecson.

Except for the cases of Echeverria, Dumpit, Bugarin and Ramas which were filed before the sandiganbayan [anti-graft court], all the others were forwarded to the Presidential Commission on Good Government for disposition.

Among those cleared were 14 major generals/rear admirals, 65 brigadier generals, 43 colonels, 10 lieutenant colonels, seven majors, four captains and two lieutenants.

Organized in March 1986 and headed by retired Brig. Gen. Manuel Flores, the Anti-Graft Board is tasked to investigate reports of illegally acquired wealth by military men. It has investigated a total of 518 cases.

One of its officials, however, stressed the Board has no power to convict.

"We can only investigate based on available evidence and make recommendations to the proper bodies," he said.

#### **Thailand**

#### **Chatchai Adviser Reports on Meeting With Bush**

BK0103013989 Bangkok THE NATION in English 1 Mar 89 p 4

[Text] U.S. President George Bush supports Prime Minister Chatchai's peace initiatives in talking to all four rival Khmer factions and persuading them to attend the recent second Jakarta Informal Meeting (JIM II), an adviser of Chatchai said yesterday.

Surakiat Sathianthai told THE NATION the U.S. President also "enthusiastically responded" to Chatchai's suggestion that the U.S. pay more attention to economic potentials in Asia-Pacific countries, including the Indo-chinese countries and Burma.

"The President replied that he would hold talks with the U.S. private sector on future U.S. investment and trade in the Asia-Pacific region," Surakiat said.

The PM's [Prime Minister's] policy adviser was present at the meeting last Thursday between the President and the premier who were in Tokyo to attend the funeral of Emperor Hirohito. Surakiat had been assigned by the premier to prepare the topics of his discussion with Bush.

Surakiat played an instrumental role in the drafting of an aide memoire that Chatchai delivered to Bush during their 20-minute meeting.

Surakiat said the premier mentioned the U.S. role in the Asia-Pacific area in light of the European Community's market unification plan and Australia's promotion of the concept of Asia-Pacific cooperation.

"The question is what role the U.S. should play in the areas of trade and investment in this region," he said.

He added the premier told Bush that Thailand and the U.S. can cooperate in many areas but that the cooperation should be aimed at enhancing Southeast Asia's welfare, and not exploiting the region's rich natural resources.

"Thailand and the U.S. can cooperate because the former has geographical advantage being located next to Indochinese countries and Burma while the latter has the technological advantage," he said.

Surakiat quoted Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita as telling Chatchai during their meeting that Bush agreed with Chatchai's peace concept.

The adviser said "Thailand's role to restore regional peace" appeared to be on top of Bush's agenda for the Tokyo meeting.

"I can sense it because the President chose to begin the substantive talks with questions on Thailand's peace concept," he said.

However, he said the premier was not suggesting an immediate Thai-U.S. cooperation in light of the opening up of the Indochinese and Burmese markets.

"The premier was discussing the issue in the context about what the U.S. should be prepared for after the settlement of the Kampuchean issue," he said.

Chatchai told Bush that Thailand wanted to speed up the peace process in Kampuchea and had done so by persuading all four warring Khmer factions to attend JIM II, Surakiat said.

"What the premier wants to see is negotiations among the four Khmer factions and a ceasefire, to be followed by withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, cessation of external aid to the rival Khmer forces, an international control mechanism to verify the agreement, a general election and formation of a new Khmer government," the adviser said.

He added, "The premier has achieved his mission by getting all the four Khmer factions to meet in Jakarta and we consider our task accomplished."

The most controversial part of Chatchai's initiative was the holding of direct talks with Hun Sen, pro-Hanoi prime minister of People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK), which Thailand does not recognize.

Surakiat said that the premier did not put emphasis on power-sharing among the four Khmer factions during proposed the election and the formation of a four-party ruling coalition. [sentence as published] Instead, his major concern is to bring about national reconciliation and ceasefire inside Kampuchea, according to the adviser.

Surakiat said the Kampuchean conflict also raised during Chatchai's meeting with Indonesian President Suharto.

"The president broached the issue of an international conference on Kampuchea (holding the conference after a meeting of all four Khmer factions). The premier responded positively by saying that Thailand would not mind such a conference and that after the meeting of the four Khmer factions, another Jakarta informal talks could be held and then they will decide on the question," the adviser related.

JIM II ended last Thursday with little progress toward an early settlement of the conflict.

Surakiat said the aide memoire delivered to Bush covers three principles:

- The first on excellent existing cooperation (security ties and drug trafficking suppression).
- The second on economic differences and the Thai suggestions to handle them (package of negotiations and substantive trade and investment).
- The third on new avenues of future cooperation (U.S. roles in Asia and Pacific in trade and investment and a direct link between the White House and Government House).

Surakiat said initial feedback from White House staff on the Tokyo meeting was positive.

**Purchases of U.S. Arms Help Trade Balance**  
*BK2802124389 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai*  
*28 Feb 89 p 16*

[Article: "Latent Thai-U.S. Trade Balance"]

[Text] The trade surplus figure of billions of baht which Thailand currently enjoys vis-a-vis the United States has forced the latter to apply pressure to redress the situation. But we have forgotten to take into account another set of figures—the funds used for purchase of U.S. weapons.

Thailand received no less than \$2 billion of U.S. credits for purchase of U. S. weapons. This amount averages out to about the same as the trade surplus Thailand enjoys over the United States.

The 6-point aide memoire Prime Minister General Chatchai handed to President George Bush dealt, in point 4, with the trade balance after taking into account the weapons sales credit.

The point will draw the attention of both the United States and the Thai people when the copyright law question comes up. We have not included the weapons purchase figures in our total import figures because most of the purchases were government to government sales.

But the figures deceive no one because although the U.S. Government guarantees the credits, the Thai Government has to pay the U.S. aircraft, tank, and rocket manufacturers.



Because we did not include the weapons purchase credits, the U.S. Commerce Department considers the Thai-U.S. trade balance to be in Thailand's favor and has been making demands for the copyright amendment, market access for U.S. agricultural products and so forth.

We probably will not face the same problem other countries are facing regarding import of U.S. agricultural products. We even suffer a deficit vis-a-vis the United States as far as trading of agricultural products is concerned.

This is because like Thailand, the United States also produces rice, tapioca, seeds, sugar, and so forth and even competes with Thai rice and corn in the world market.

Thailand imports wheat, soybeans, cotton, and so forth from the United States. In all, Thailand even suffers a deficit with the United States as far as agricultural products are concerned.

We may have set import quotas to protect some of our products, such as soybeans, but the United States has reciprocated against Thai sugar. So the two countries come out even.

Thailand enjoys a huge trade surplus vis-a-vis the United States on goods manufactured by the private sector. But in the government sector, many U.S. imports are not easily visible, such as weapons and equipment used in the public sector.

As far as trade in technological products, particularly computer equipment, Thailand and the United States are about even, but the trend suggests that the value of Thailand's imports of such products will exceed its exports.

For this reason, if the actual overall value of Thai imports from the United States and exports to that country are compared, the deficit is probably on the Thai side.

This will be the argument for our urging a review of U.S. punitive actions, such as the cut of generalized system of preference [GSP] benefits, tariff barriers, and so forth.

We feel that we should be on the offensive in bilateral trade negotiations with the United States. If we do not, the United States will lump Thailand with South Korea, Taiwan, and Japan.

The United States will erroneously think that we are among its political colonies receiving its free military assistance, as are the cases with Japan which is limited to field forces sufficient for self-defense purposes only and Korea which receives weapons free of charge to defend

against North Korea at the 38th Parallel. As for Taiwan, although the Taiwanese government is not recognized by the United States, it still appeals for military assistance from the United States.

These countries receive so much free U.S. assistance that the United States probably thinks Thailand does too, or thinks there has been no change since the period when it had its bases here. Thinking this way, the United States has not looked at what Thailand owes in weapon purchases credits.

Now that the prime minister has nudged President Bush's side, Thai trade representatives should follow up and go on the offensive.

The GSP will be up for review in April. If trade negotiations can begin without delay we should be able to retain the GSP for a couple of years or more—till the time we pay off the cost of the U.S. weapons.

**'Unofficial' Talks Set With U.S. Trade Groups**  
*BK0103090389 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English*  
*1 Mar 89 p 13*

[By Ratchaphon Laowanit]

[Text] Thai authorities are to hold "unofficial" talks with United States Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association (PMA) representatives here soon in a bid to ease pressure being exerted by the association for protection of pharmaceutical patents.

Commerce Minister Dr Subin Pinkhayan told Business Post yesterday he expected officials from various government agencies to attend the meeting with the PMA officials.

The association is one of several American groups pushing the U.S. administration to pressure Thailand to amend pharmaceutical patent laws to protect American drugs. If no action is taken, the groups hope the U.S. Government will invoke Section 301 of the 1988 Trade Act to penalize Thailand.

Dr Subin said the talks would coincide with a meeting of the Public Health Ministry's Food and Drugs Administration and the PMA, which has been invited to talks on technical aspects of food and drug registration procedures here.

Dr Subin said unofficial talks were called to sound out PMA's opinions and its stance on the pharmaceutical patent issue, one of several contentious items bound up in the unresolved intellectual property rights (IPR) issue.

However, neither side is bound to make any commitment during the meeting, the minister said.

"If we can successfully convince them to reach a compromise on the pharmaceutical issue, Washington's pressure on Thailand will be relaxed," said Dr Subin, adding that the upcoming meeting was "a good movement".

Washington has called on Thailand to amend legislation governing pharmaceutical products by December 31 of 1990, and has asked that interim measures be instituted.

The Public Health Ministry informed the International Economic Relations Policy Committee (IERPC) of the upcoming FDA-PMA talks in a meeting at Government House.

However, Dr Subin admitted the U.S. Trade Representative could initiate Section 301 actions against Thailand even if the PMA decides not to issue such a request. "But I still believe the pressure on U.S. will be reduced if a compromise can be reached with the PMA."

He added that the IERPC is scheduled to meet on March 20 to discuss a summary report by the Board of Trade on private sector opinions on cuts in the Generalised System of Preferences for Thai exports and concerns over Section 301. A report will be submitted to Cabinet for consideration.

The minister said ample time remained for action to be taken on the IPR issue before Washington's scheduled announcement on April 30 of its priority country list in relation to Section 301 actions.

Meanwhile, an informed FDA source said FDA officials would explain the Thai process of registering food and drugs to their American counterparts to give them a better understanding. PMA officials will, in turn, explain the new U.S. registration system to Thai officials.

**Sitthi Meets With Vietnamese Counterpart**  
*BK0103000189 Bangkok THE NATION in English*  
1 Mar 89 pp 1, 3

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila and his Vietnamese counterpart Nguyen Co Thach yesterday reached an agreement as to what should be done next after the inconclusive outcome of Kampuchean peace talks in Jakarta last week.

But both Sitthi and Thach were tight-lipped as to what they have agreed during the one-hour discussion at the Foreign Ministry.

"We had a cordial and friendly talk on what should be the next move to achieve a comprehensive political solution to the Kampuchean problem. We have exchanged our views very intensively of what are the next steps to be done, but I could not give you the details of the steps," Thach said.

An informed source said both sides agreed to the idea that resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk should hold talks with Premier Hun Sen of the People's Republic of Kampuchea again or together with other Khmer factions to iron out their differences on the internal aspect of the Kampuchean conflict.

The source said such a step is crucial before countries concerned in the Kampuchean problem meet again in the future. If the step is successful, it could lead to the convening of an international conference on Kampuchea, he said.

Thach said that they also discussed outstanding bilateral matters, including the question of Vietnamese refugees in Thailand and the Thai Embassy's property in Vietnam.

"We have exchanged views on how to prepare our bilateral relationship after the settlement of the Kampuchean problem," he said.

After the talks, Thach told reporters that today's (Tuesday) discussion marked a new chapter in Thai-Vietnamese relations which will have impacts on Southeast Asian countries.

At the same press conference, Sitthi said that both Thailand and Vietnam would ensure that the four conflicting parties can finally settle their differences.

The Thai minister said Vietnam has agreed to double the site of Thai Embassy and residential units for its staff there.

Sitthi reiterated that currently nothing could be done to further improve Thai-Vietnamese ties until the Kampuchean conflict is settled.

In his dinner speech to welcome Thach, Sitthi said the next four to five months will be a crucial period for all parties concerned to "redouble" their efforts to facilitate a fair and realistic settlement of the Kampuchean problem.

Sitthi said that with a Kampuchean settlement, "Thailand is prepared to cooperate fully with Vietnam on her economic development as fellow member countries of the Southeast Asian community for the benefit and prosperity of all the peoples in our region."

Thach is scheduled to meet Chatchai tomorrow. Today he will consult with Vietnamese Embassy staff.

Thach, on a tour of ASEAN, arrived here on an afternoon flight from Kuala Lumpur and was met by Sitthi and ambassadors from several Eastern-bloc countries.

He told reporters at Don Muang Airport: "My brother Marshal Sitthi and I had good cooperation for the success of JIM II," Thach said. "Now, I come here to help promote a solution in Kampuchea for peace in Southeast Asia."

Thach said he was optimistic that a political solution would be reached prior to September 30, the earliest deadline Vietnam has fixed for a complete withdrawal of its troops from Kampuchea. He repeated his pledge to pull troops out by December 1990 if peace negotiations break down.

But Thach insisted the United Nations be left out of the peace process and that progress towards a settlement must come from talks between the four Khmer factions.

Thach said he had no knowledge, and had made no suggestions, regarding the time and the venue for talks among the Khmer groups.

"It is none of our business," he said. "It is the business of the Kampuchean parties."

Thach also dodged questions on a pair of sticky issues which have surfaced in the week since the Jakarta meetings ended.

Asked whether plans were still in place for a Vietnamese diplomatic visit to Beijing in March, Thach said a delegation led by Deputy Foreign Minister Dinh Nho Liem was expected to travel to China for talks beginning March 15. Thach said the date had not yet been confirmed.

Chinese officials voiced displeasure late last week with Vietnam's negotiating stance at the Jakarta talks, blaming Thach's intransigence for a lack of substantive progress.

"They have their position, and we have our position," Thach said.

#### **Thai, PRC Military To Discuss Arms Sales**

*BK2802092089 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia  
in English 1500 GMT 27 Feb 89*

[Text] China's Armed Forces chief of staff is scheduled to visit Thailand as a guest of the Supreme Command on 9-11 March, a military source said on Friday.

The source said a Chinese military delegation headed by General Chi Haotian will discuss military cooperation between the two armed forces, including the joint venture on arms production in Thailand. Chi will play a courtesy call on Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan and hold talks with acting Supreme Commander Chawalit Yongchaiyut during his 3-day visit.

General Chawalit has said the Thai Armed Forces intend to enter into an arms deal with China because Chinese weaponry is much cheaper than that produced by the

United States and Western European countries. Thailand has purchased most of its arms from the United States but it has procured more China-made military equipment over the past several years.

#### **Outgoing PRC Ambassador Calls on Officials**

##### **Meets Chatchai; Discusses Ties**

*BK2802151189 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai  
1300 GMT 28 Feb 89*

[Text] PRC Ambassador to Thailand Zhang Dewei, accompanied by Director of the Foreign Ministry's Protocol Department Chirasak Thanetnan, paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan at Government House at 1430 today. Also present at the meeting were government spokesman Suwit Yotmani and deputy government spokesman Likhit Hongladarom.

The prime minister expressed his regret that the ambassador will complete his term in Thailand and praised the ambassador for his important part in strengthening relations between the two countries, which have now reached the highest level. He also held that the current situation in the Asia-Pacific region has changed remarkably. So, both Thailand and China should exchange cooperation in joint investment and carry out more technological exchanges. They should also be ready to promote trade in the Asia-Pacific region because at present all countries have attached more importance to trade, national development and the eradication of poverty, without regard to ideological differences. Thailand is one of the countries that took the lead in establishing diplomatic relations with China. Therefore, it is believed that later Indonesia, Singapore, and Brunei will carry out a policy in the same direction with Thailand.

The prime minister briefed the ambassador on his trip to attend the funeral ceremony of the late Japanese emperor, saying that he had a chance to exchange views on the Cambodian problem and other issues in the Asia-Pacific region with important leaders such as U.S. President George Bush, Japanese Prime Minister Takeshita and Indonesian President Suharto. He, therefore, thought that both sides should prepare to cope with the rapidly changing situation in this region.

The ambassador thanked the prime minister for his significant contributions to the development of relations between the two countries. He also praised the prime minister for his far-sighted views in carrying out various policies. China considers Sino-Thai relations as a good example for the renewal of relations between China and Indonesia. The ambassador also touched on the Cambodian issue, on which both countries have constantly cooperated and coordinated. He believed that if the two countries continue their cooperation, the Cambodian problem will be settled satisfactorily, contributing toward the prime minister's policy of turning the battlefield into a trade market in this region.



### Hails Thai Trade Policy

BK2802012789 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
1 Mar 89 p 4

[Text] Outgoing Chinese Ambassador to Thailand Zhang Dewei yesterday hailed Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan's policy of turning the battlefields of Indochina into a zone of trade, describing it as a "farsighted" move, the government spokesman said yesterday.

Zhang called on Chatchai at the Government House before leaving for Vietnam to take up his new post.

Spokesman Suwit Yotmani said the Chinese envoy expressed appreciation for Chatchai's contribution to the strengthening of the Sino-Thai friendship.

According to Suwit, Chatchai urged China to invest more in Thailand and at the same time promote the transfer of technology.

Zhang was quoted as saying that the close relations and cooperation between the two countries will help settle the 10-year-old Kampuchean problem.

Suwit quoted Chatchai as saying that Thailand has not changed its policy toward Kampuchea and will continue to support a comprehensive settlement of the Kampuchean problem.

"Chatchai will visit Vietnam only after it has pulled out all of its troops from Kampuchea," Suwit said.

The prime minister has agreed to visit Hanoi but no date has been fixed.

Chatchai told Zhang that his meeting with Premier Hun Sen of People's Republic of Kampuchea last month was aimed at exchanging views on the Kampuchean conflict.

"It does not mean Thailand is recognizing the PRK," Suwit quoted Chatchai as saying.

Suwit also said that the prime minister briefed the Chinese envoy on his meetings in Tokyo with President George Bush, Japanese Premier Noboru Takeshita and Indonesian President Suharto.

### Meets Deputy Supreme Commander

BK2502095089 Bangkok ZHONG HUA RIBAO  
in Chinese 24 Feb 89 p 4

[Text] After receiving Chinese Ambassador Zhang Dewei, Deputy Supreme Commander General Phat Akkhanibut stressed that it is impossible to hold a meeting of the four Khmer factions in Thailand because at present Thailand does not recognize the Phnom Penh regime. Chinese Ambassador to Thailand Zhang Dewei made a farewell call on Deputy Supreme Commander

General Phat Akkhanibut at the Supreme Command Headquarters yesterday morning upon completion of his tour of duty here. The Chinese ambassador will become ambassador to Vietnam.

During the meeting, both the deputy supreme commander and the Chinese ambassador stressed the close friendly relationship between Thailand and China and agreed that Thailand and China should help contribute to a better atmosphere for regional peace and stability.

Answering reporters' questions after the meeting on whether the informal meeting between the four Khmer factions will be moved to Thailand, General Phat said that it is impossible because Thailand does not recognize the Phnom Penh regime. If we agree to Hun Sen attending meetings in Thailand, it will be tantamount to recognition.

Commenting on the recent Jakarta informal meeting on Cambodia, the deputy supreme commander said that all sides concerned agreed that Vietnam should withdraw its troops from Cambodia and let the Cambodian people decide their own future. He thought that the JIM 2 had contributed to peace in the future.

The deputy supreme commander also pointed out that since the settlement of the Cambodian problems is a political issue, we have to be patient. We have already been patient for 10 years. The situation has improved. The Thai Armed Forces will continue to carry out its duties as usual—to safeguard the security of the country and people and to support a political settlement of the Cambodian problem.

### Delegation Returns From 'Quiet Visit' to Burma

BK2402043389 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
24 Feb 89 p 2

[Text] A team of Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan's "representatives" returned yesterday from a four-day quiet visit to Burma in what is seen as the Thai Government's attempts to bolster relations with the Saw Maung government which is still being shunned by the international community.

Agriculture Minister Sanan Khachonprasat, meanwhile, plans to visit Burma next week to discuss possible logging and fishing ventures there.

Praphat Phosuthon, a Chat Thai MP, and his 13-member team, which included Interior Permanent Secretary Phisan Munlasatsathon, were whisked away in their cars immediately after they arrived at Don Muang Airport yesterday evening. They were apparently trying to avoid meeting reporters waiting in the VIP room which had been reserved for the delegation.

Praphat, a former deputy finance minister, told THE NATION on Monday [20 February] before leaving for Rangoon that he was visiting Burma as Chatchai's representative and as chairman of the Committee on the Elimination of Smuggling of Forestry and Mining Products (CESFMP).

Praphat, a Suphan Buri MP, described his trip as "secret" and declined to give any details, saying he would talk to the press after his return.

An informed source said Praphat called on Burmese Ambassador to Thailand Nyunt Swe to propose the trip one week before he left for Rangoon.

The source said the trip was arranged without the knowledge of the Thai Foreign Ministry.

Premier Chatchai had earlier withheld Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan's plan to visit Burma because of strong opposition.

Chatchai said he himself would go to Burma only after general elections were held in Burma.

Burmese media reports played up Praphat's visit which was reported widely in newspapers and on TV and radio which addressed Praphat as "special delegation of the prime minister of Thailand."

A source said the Thai team on Tuesday called on Gen Saw Maung before holding business talks with Minister for Co-operatives, for Livestock and Fisheries, and for Agriculture and Forests Maj-Gen Chit Swe, Minister for Trade Col David Abel, and Minister for Energy and Mines Rear Adm Maung Maung Khin.

Thai delegates made a one-day tour to Pegu on Wednesday and visit the world famous Shwedagon Pagoda in Rangoon yesterday morning before returning to Thailand, the source said.

Also included in Praphat's entourage were 1st Army corps Chief-of-Staff Lt Gen Pricha Rotchanasen, Interior Ministry's Inspector-General Lt Col Rangsan Praditphong and some private businessmen.

Meanwhile, Agriculture Minister Sanan said yesterday he will visit Burma next Tuesday for talks aimed at paving the way for Thais to launch logging and fishing businesses in the strife-torn country.

Sanan said the Forestry Organization of Thailand, a state enterprise, is seeking logging concessions in Burma due to the shortage of timber resulting from the nationwide ban on logging.

A number of Thai private companies have been granted permission for logging operations in Burma, but are having problems with ethnic rebels controlling Burmese

border areas. Some companies have reportedly had to pay the armed groups money in order to transport logs through their areas to Thailand.

#### **Chatchai Lauds Sitthi Support for JIM**

BK0103012389 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
1 Mar 89 p 4

[Text] Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan yesterday reportedly praised Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila for his role in supporting the recent informal Kampuchean peace talks in Jakarta.

An informed source said Chatchai made the remarks during the weekly Cabinet meeting.

Chatchai was quoted as saying that Indonesian President Suharto has expressed appreciation for Sitthi's role.

The source said Sitthi did not respond to the remarks.

Chatchai likened the conduct of Thailand's foreign policy as playing a reed pipe or *pi paat* which has both high and low pitches. "The Foreign Ministry too has to play both high and low pitches," a Cabinet source quoted Chatchai as saying.

Sitthi, meanwhile, told reporters that there was no conflict between him and Chatchai.

He was responding to press reports that the foreign minister was unhappy with Chatchai's submitting of aide memoire to U.S. President Bush during their meeting in Tokyo last week.

"There is nothing between us," he said at Don Muang Airport where he went to receive visiting Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach.

The foreign minister on Monday said he had not been consulted over the content of the aide memoire which calls for a reassessment of the Thai-U.S. relations. Sitthi also said Cabinet members belonging to his Social Action Party reaffirmed during a meeting on Monday that they will continue to work with the Chatchai Government.

He said they will try to "get rid of all the minor problems" that have arisen.

#### **Sitthi Defends Ministry Against Criticism**

BK2802004789 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
28 Feb 89 p 1

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said yesterday that none of his officials had criticised Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan's aide memoire which has been the subject of news reports over the past few days.

ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi spoke in defence of his officials after M.R. Khukrit Pramot on Sunday [26 February] strongly criticised the Foreign Ministry for press reports critical of the premier's aide memoire.

The BANGKOK POST first reported details of the aide memoire on Saturday. On Sunday the POST reported comments on the aide memoire from the U.S. administration and its congressional officials in Washington.

The POST also reported comments by Government House sources as well as foreign affairs analysts and diplomatic sources.

The analysts and diplomatic sources were generally critical of the premier's aide memoire which was described as a major shift in Thai foreign policy.

Gen Chatchai and his advisors defended the aide memoire on Sunday night while M.R. Khukrit said that critics of the aide memoire, whom he linked to the Foreign Ministry, "did not know anything and would be better off selling noodles."

"All I can say is that I only saw the aide memoire this morning (yesterday)," ACM Sitthi said.

The foreign minister, who was in Hua Hin over the weekend, said he hadn't seen the aide memoire until yesterday.

"If I haven't seen it how can I comment on it," he told reporters.

"I am the foreign minister and according to etiquette I would not criticise the prime minister," he said.

ACM Sitthi said he had questioned Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan and other senior Foreign Ministry officials on whether they had made any comments to the press and they denied doing so.

ACM Sitthi admitted that the Foreign Ministry did not play a role in drafting the aide memoire.

Earlier yesterday, the Foreign Ministry's Information Department issued a statement confirming recent press reports on the Thai proposal to establish a 'hotline' between Bangkok and Washington.

The statement said the Foreign Ministry has never opposed the proposal either officially or unofficially or under any circumstances.

**Editorial Views 'Disarray' in Foreign Policy**  
*BK2802003989 Bangkok THE NATION in English*  
28 Feb 89 p 8

[THE NATION Editorial: "Thai Foreign Policy is Effectively Confusing!"]

[Text] Thailand's foreign policy process is in utter disarray. We would like Prime Minister Gen Chatchai Chuanhavan and Foreign Minister ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi Sawetsila to talk it over between the two of them and clear up the confusion and uncertainty in Thai foreign policy once and for all.

Sitthi conspicuously absented himself from joining Chatchai in meeting with President George Bush in Tokyo last Thursday. His reported excuse was that he was "too tired" to make the trip. Sitthi had just attended the three-day Jakarta Informal Meeting (JIM II) on Kampuchea and returned from Indonesia last Wednesday.

On Feb 18, Chatchai received confirmation of the meeting with Bush. Some newspapers in Thailand quickly described it as a U.S. softening of its stand toward Thailand in response to Chatchai's emphasis on "self-reliance" in foreign policy, which includes a hard-lined approach toward intellectual property rights and other trade and economic issues in Thai-U.S. relations. Some even claimed that Bush "asked for" a meeting with Chatchai.

Undoubtedly, Sitthi must have been aware of the impending Chatchai-Bush meeting. If he had wanted to, he could have flown directly from Jakarta to Tokyo after JIM II and saved himself several hours of flying time. But he didn't. Why?

Though he is 69, Sitthi is known to be in good health. He is an avid swimmer and he walks several kilometres each day for exercise. He is no newcomer to gruelling international conferences, either. Thus pleading physical exhaustion after three days at JIM II is suspect.

Could it be that he deliberately absented himself because he didn't want to share the "glory" of Chatchai's meeting with Bush? If this was the case, he made a misjudgment. Bush was accompanied by Secretary of State James Baker, who could very well have been Sitthi's talking partner during the meeting. By not going to Tokyo, Sitthi also missed a golden opportunity to meet with many other foreign ministers accompanying their leaders or representing their governments at the funeral for Emperor Hirohito—an opportunity few top diplomats or foreign countries would want to miss.

Could it be that he was trying to distance himself from Chatchai's foreign policy toward the U.S.? If this was the case, again he was wrong. Sitthi had already resigned as chairman of the Thai-U.S. relations committee because he disagreed with Chatchai on how to approach negotiations with the U.S. on the intellectual property rights



issue. There was no need to further show his dissatisfaction. But as foreign minister, he must carry out whatever foreign policy his prime minister has initiated.

Sitthi claimed yesterday that he had not been consulted on the *aide memoire* Chatchai handed to Bush during the Tokyo meeting. If this was the case, Chatchai seriously insulted his own foreign minister. The *aide memoire* contains ideas and proposals in developing Thai-U.S. relations and resolving bilateral issues—which, in the long run, must be handled and implemented by the Foreign Ministry and its diplomatic mechanism. It makes no sense to have excluded Sitthi and his men from playing a part in drafting—or at least reviewing—the *aide memoire*.

Now ambassadors are asking who they should talk to in order to find out what is the “real” and “current” policy of Thailand on a particular international issue. Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach is in town for a visit today. He played it safe by arranging beforehand to meet with Sitthi, Chatchai, and Army chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut.

#### Editorial Questions ‘Business Diplomacy’

BK0103011989 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English  
1 Mar 89 p 8

[Editorial: “‘Business Diplomacy’ or Double Standard?”]

[Text] Agriculture Minister Lt Col Sanan Kachonprasat left yesterday for a visit to Rangoon. Last week, Praphat Phosuthon, a senior Chat Thai executive and former deputy finance minister, secretly visited Rangoon as “personal representative” of Prime Minister Gen Chatchai Chunhawan. Praphat carried Chatchai’s letter to Gen Saw Maung, leader of the Burmese military regime.

The Foreign Ministry, of course, has nothing to do with these visits. But Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan will take his turn of visiting Rangoon this month.

When Foreign Minister ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi Sawetsila came up with an idea of sending Praphat to Rangoon last November Chatchai quietly asked Sitthi to postpone Praphat’s trip for fear of sending the world a wrong signal about Thailand’s approval of the legitimacy of Gen Saw Maung.

Chatchai himself announced that he would go to Rangoon only after fair and free general elections are held in Burma. His position then was to avoid direct contacts with the Saw Maung regime although he never openly endorsed the U.S.-led Western attempt at shunning Gen Saw Maung and boycotting the Burmese military regime economically.

When Army chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut went to see Gen Saw Maung in December to arrange for the repatriation of Burmese students seeking temporary asylum in Thai-Burmese border areas, the Burmese military regime enthusiastically publicized the visit.

Soon, more Thai teams of officials and businessmen entered Rangoon to secure concessions in logging, fishing, mining and other investment in Burma. Praphat and Sanan, for example, were sent to clear snags obstructing the transport of Burmese logs across the territories held by ethnic minority rebels into Thailand. This is the so-called “business diplomacy.”

The problem with this “business diplomacy” is its tendency to bypass traditional diplomatic channels. Businessmen with ties to major government parties also play dubious part in its. [sentence as published] Their private interests are not always the same as national interests. Neither could the sum of their private interests be taken as national interests.

The “business diplomacy” could cause Burma to feel that Thailand is only concerned about exploiting natural resources in Burma. It could also lead the rest of the world into believing that Thailand is following a double standard. For on the one hand, Chatchai pretends he does not want to have anything to do with Gen Saw Maung. But on the other hand, he secretly supports the “business diplomacy.”

The Japanese Government has recently announced its recognition of the Saw Maung regime and resumed Japanese aid to Burma because it was satisfied with “progress” in political reforms in Burma. Gen Saw Maung has indicated that free and fair general elections would be held early next year.

Does the “business diplomacy” of the Chatchai administration signal an official Thai approval of the political “progress” in Burma too?

If it does, why didn’t the Chatchai administration announce so?

Or do we have to wait until Praphat goes to Rangoon to examine the situation first before the Chatchai administration sets a policy toward Burma?

#### Little Hope Seen for Cambodian Unity

BK2702102789 Bangkok *SIAM RAT* in Thai  
27 Feb 89 p 5

[From the “Big World, Narrow Way” column by Kasem Sirisamphan: “It Is Uncharacteristic of Cambodians Not To Divide”]

[Text] During the second Jakarta informal meeting [JIM 2] in the Indonesian capital, Indonesian President Suharto reminded the four Cambodian factions that they

should get out of the cars in which they came and get into the same vehicle for the sake of cooperation in administering Cambodia after Vietnamese troops withdraw.

But the four Cambodian factions evidently refused to get out of their respective cars because they distrust each other and each insisted that the other side leave his car first.

This was the result of JIM 2 which showed that hope, if any, of cooperation among the Cambodian factions is certainly remote.

There are two dimensions to the Cambodian problem. On the external issue, the Soviet Union and China have agreed to a summit in mid-May during which the Cambodian problem will be on the agenda.

U.S. President George Bush will see Prince Sihanouk during his visit to China after the funeral of the late Japanese emperor. The Cambodian problem will be among the topics he will discuss in Beijing.

Meanwhile, China and Vietnam conducted talks aimed at reviving bilateral relations, during which Vietnam agreed to completely withdraw its troops from Cambodia by 30 September.

Therefore, in the external dimension, there has been considerable compromise by all parties to facilitate settlement of the Cambodian problem. But just as the external dimension becomes conducive to a settlement, each of the four factions in Cambodia is trying to gain superiority over the other factions so as to hold the advantage after the Vietnamese withdrawal.

For this reason, it is the consensus of all parties concerned that the JIM 2 ended without any agreement among the four Cambodian factions and that the next meeting among them 4 or 5 months from now will not yield much substance.

The Khmer Rouge faction under Pol Pot is the strongest of the three anti-Vietnamese factions. It is strong enough to seize the opportunity provided by the withdrawal of Vietnamese soldiers to take power in Cambodia.

The Khmer Rouge ruled Cambodia for about 3 years and its cruelty—the massacre of some 2 million Cambodians—is evident to the whole world.

The Khmer Rouge were driven from power by the Vietnamese soldiers and became the major force opposing the current Vietnamese-installed Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh.

As the strongest of the anti-Vietnamese factions, the Khmer Rouge force numbers over 30,000 strong and is armed with weapons supplied from abroad.

Pol Pot is the leader of the Khmer Rouge and is reputed to be the person responsible for Khmer Rouge atrocities. He is a secretive person and now about 64. He reportedly suffers from chronic malaria and received treatment in Beijing and Bangkok. There was information 2-3 years ago that he died but this is probably not true because not long ago Cambodians who escaped from a Khmer Rouge camp disclosed seeing Pol Pot giving lectures on strategy to Khmer Rouge military leaders.

Another important Khmer Rouge figure is Khieu Samphan, who publicly represented the Khmer Rouge in the CGDK [Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea]. Khieu was educated in Paris. His role within the Khmer Rouge is unclear. Some people believe he split with Pol Pot because he disagreed with Pol Pot's violent actions.

One can not fully trust this type of information. Khieu Samphan could be acting as Pol Pot's front man because he apparently has been able to erase the Khmer Rouge's cruelty image.

In any event, as there have been concrete international moves toward a solution of the Cambodian problem and toward a Vietnamese withdrawal, the Khmer Rouge appears to have acted in ways that show it is preparing for the situation which will arise after the Vietnamese withdrawal.

For example, last year the Khmer Rouge ordered 16,000 refugees to leave its camps near the Thai border; UN refugee relief officials do not now know where they disappeared.

It is felt that the Khmer Rouge forces are now deployed to prepare for a guerrilla war against the Hun Sen soldiers.

This Khmer Rouge move has not escaped the eyes of the Vietnamese backing Hun Sen. As the JIM 2 appeared to have achieved no progress, Vietnamese Vice Premier Nguyen Co Thach shifted his posture, saying the Vietnamese troop withdrawal could be delayed from September to the end of 1989 or mid-1990.

Nguyen Co Thach's statement indicates that Vietnam will not withdraw its soldiers if that will result in exposing Hun Sen troops to Khmer Rouge attacks.

The Thai Supreme Command Information Office reported last week that Vietnam has played tricks in its troop withdrawal by reassigning their Cambodian-speaking soldiers to Heng Samrin military units. This shows that Vietnam still intends to keep Cambodia under its umbrella through covert means if that is required.

The assessment that Cambodia no longer resembles a battlefield but is being transformed into a marketplace does not seem accurate. The past dry season saw continued fighting, more intense than before, because the various Cambodian factions devoted their resources to win as much control of the territories as possible before the JIM 2.

This article aims to point out that there is very slim hope of the four Cambodian factions turning toward each other to solve the problem affecting their own fatherland.

A look into Cambodian history up to the French colonization will show that it is uncharacteristic of Cambodians not to divide.

This fact still applies today. Therefore, the Cambodian problem will not end easily.

#### **Correction to USSR Envoy on Cambodia** *BK0103001489*

The following correction to the item headlined "Envoy Outlines USSR, PRC Stands on Cambodia," published in the 28 February East Asia Daily Report on page 65, is supplied from THE NATION of 1 March:

Column two, paragraph thirteen, only sentence, make read "He said the U.S. has 1,600 military bases around the world, 350 of them are in Asia-Pacific. The Soviet Union has in Asia only one logistic support center." (rewording, correcting figures, adding elements)

### **Vietnam**

#### **Foreign Press Cited on Bush's Meeting Sihanouk** *BK2802131589 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 28 Feb 89*

[Text] Foreign sources say U.S. President George Bush has made a tour of three Asian countries. In Beijing, George Bush reaffirmed continued U.S.-China military cooperation and transfer of U.S. technical advances to China. Also in Beijing, George Bush met with Prince Norodom Sihanouk and voiced his support for Sihanouk's five-point plan. He, at the same time, pointed to the U.S. Administration's intention to prevent a Khmer Rouge return to power in Kampuchea.

Commenting on this Asian tour by George Bush, foreign press noted that this visit is aimed at strengthening the U.S. role in Asia and Bush's visit to Beijing before the Soviet-Chinese summit was a precalculated act.

After arriving in Seoul, the last leg of his Asian tour, George Bush met with strong protests from students. The demonstrators converged on the U.S. Embassy in Seoul, upholding placards saying: We protest against Bush's visit.

#### **Nguyen Co Thach Visit to Malaysia Reported**

*BK2802121489 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
1100 GMT 28 Feb 89*

[Text] At the invitation of Malaysian Foreign Minister Datuk Abu Hassan Omar, Nguyen Co Thach, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, and his wife paid an official visit to Malaysia from 25 to 28 February 1989.

Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach held talks with his Malaysian counterpart Datuk Abu Hassan Omar on new developments in the Southeast Asian situation regarding the search for a political solution to the Cambodia issue and the building of a Southeast Asian zone of peace, freedom, neutrality, and free of nuclear weapons, as well as on promoting the fine relations between the two countries.

The two sides were unanimous in highly appreciating the results of JIM 2 [second Jakarta informal meeting], reaffirming that the two key issues are the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops and the prevention of the restoration of the genocidal Pol Pot regime in Cambodia. JIM 2 has opened new prospects for the settlement of the Cambodia issue and for the building of a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality in Southeast Asia, or ZOPFAN, in accordance with the Kuala Lumpur Declaration.

The two sides will cooperate with each other in promoting the negotiation process aimed at settling the Cambodia issue and the Indochinese refugee question.

Concerning bilateral relations, the two sides are glad to note that there have been fine developments in the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, as reflected in the visit to Vietnam by Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister Encik Abdul Ghafar bin Baba and Foreign Minister Datuk Abu Hassan Omar in August 1988 and the current visit to Malaysia by Nguyen Co Thach, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister.

The two sides expressed their awareness of and understanding for each other's difficulties. At the same time, they agreed to promote their cooperation in order to resolve issues of mutual concern.

Their talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Also participating in the talks on the Vietnamese side was our Ambassador to Malaysia Cao Dac Hung; on the Malaysian side was Mr Datuk Abdul Majid, acting general secretary of the Foreign Ministry; Mr Datuk Abdullah Zawawi, ASEAN general director; Mr Hashim Taib, head of the Planning Department; and Mr Yahaya Baba, head of the Southeast Asia, Australia, New Zealand, and Pacific Department.



Minister Nguyen Co Thach paid a courtesy call on and had lunch with Deputy Prime Minister Encik Abdul Ghafar bin Baba.

On the evening of 27 February, Malaysian Foreign Minister Datuk Abu Hassan Omar hosted a grand reception in honor of Minister Nguyen Co Thach. On the morning of 28 February, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach paid a courtesy call on Malaysian Defense Minister Tengku Datuk Ahmad Rithauden Ismail.

During their stay in Malaysia, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and his party visited the ancient city of Malacca and the Kuala Lumpur stock market.

On the afternoon of 28 February, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and his party left Kuala Lumpur, concluding their successful visit to Malaysia.

#### **2d Joint Energy Cooperation Project Begun**

BK0103051189 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
0500 GMT 28 Feb 89

[Text] After putting generator groups Nos 1 and 2 [of the Tri An hydroelectric power plant] into operation, the problem of electrical supply in the southern part of our country was significantly resolved. Then, in 1989, generator groups Nos 3 and 4 of the Tri An hydroelectric power plant were also incorporated into the national power grid, and the electrical supply situation in the south was further improved.

However, as anticipated by the Institute of Energy and Electrification, by 1995 electricity demands in the south will reach about 7 billion kw/hour. Thus, by 1992, even after putting the Tri An hydroelectric power plant's four generator groups into operation, the south will again suffer electricity shortages.

To overcome this situation, as directed by the Council of Ministers chairman, since 1987 the Ministry of Energy has assigned the 2d Electricity Survey and Planning Corporation the duty of preparing an economic-technical feasibility report on the Ham Thuan hydroelectric power project in Thuan Hai Province, construction of which will begin immediately after completion of the Tri An hydroelectric power project.

We will be able to solve many major problems by building the Ham Thuan hydroelectric power project. It will enable us to add an additional 350 megawatts to the south's electrical resources, to ensure an annual average electrical output of 1.3 billion kw/hour for many years to come while increasing the output of the Tri An hydroelectric power plant to 20 megawatts with its dry-season generating capability reaching 60 million kw/hour, to keep over 10,000 hectares of land in the lower reaches of the La Nga River from waterlogging, and to build the

Dai La and Nga Mi hydroelectric power complexes on the La Nga River with an expected total annual output of 600 megawatts and an hourly generating capacity of 1.6 billion kw.

On 25 February in Ho Chi Minh City, in the presence of various Soviet experts, related organs, and representatives of the Ho Chi Minh City People's Committee and of Thuan Hai, Lam Dong, and Dong Nai Provinces, the Ministry of Energy, together with the 2d Electricity Generating Corporation, set up the managerial board for the Ham Thuan hydroelectric power project. This is the second energy project under Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation in the southern part of our country. According to the plan, preparatory work must be completed before construction of the Ham Thuan hydroelectric power project starts in early April 1990. This project will be put into operation in 1994.

#### **Article on Ideological Work, Part I**

BK2502144989 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese  
23 Jan 89 pp 3, 4

["Part I" of article by Tran Trong Tan, director of the Vietnamese Communist Party (CPV) Central Committee Propaganda and Training Department: "How To Clearly Understand the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau's Conclusion on Ideological Work"]

[Text] In one of its conclusions the Political Bureau urged all party committee echelons, sectors, and mass organizations to always remain alert and pay the utmost attention to ideological work.

We should remain alert because the situation is developing in a complicated manner. Although great advantages exist, there are also major difficulties. If we are not alert, we cannot recognize them correctly. Particularly at this juncture, if we only see difficulties and the negative aspects—not advantages—we will become pessimistic, lose our confidence, and reach an impasse.

Speaking of advantages, we must first of all say that our ideological work is at the first step of a new stage in the history of the development of Marxist thinking. In many fraternal parties, as well as in our party, theoretical thinking is being stirred up. Freedom of thought and argument is being promoted among cadres, party members, the masses, and intellectual circles. All issues are now examined and discussed to learn whether they are right or wrong. There are now no untouchable "sacred" domains. Looking back at history in the time of Marx and Engels, from the birth of the Communist Manifesto in 1848 to Lenin's time, it was due to frank intramural discussion and fierce ideological struggle against all enemies that all theoretical, political, and ideological issues could develop fruitfully and sharply. In the Soviet Union after Lenin the polemical atmosphere within the party was no longer the same as before. The communist movement was directed toward a unique pattern that is

the Soviet Union. Many parties failed to promote freedom of thought and encourage debate, thus falling into a state of ideological sluggishness. In the past few years the CPSU, many other fraternal parties, and our party have advocated looking squarely at the truth and renovating thinking. It is scientific to look squarely at the truth, and it is revolutionary to renew thinking. The atmosphere of freedom and openness within the party and society as well—which is stirred up in this scientific and revolutionary direction—is creating a new step toward the development of Marxism-Leninism. The coming years will certainly be a very seething period in the ideological and theoretical domain. Many new issues will be settled theoretically, and on this basis the problems of socialist revolution will be resolved correctly. World socialism in general, as well as the socialist revolution in our country in particular will make a new, qualitative step toward development. This advantage is very fundamental and very great.

The second advantage is that our party has formulated correct political orientations. The sixth party congress, the party Central Committee, and the Political Bureau resolutions have further concretized the renovation concepts. As of yet, even though the socioeconomic situation is still rife with difficulties and complexities, no one in the party and society has failed to recognize the necessity and correctness of the policy of comprehensive renovation that was adopted at our party's sixth congress. Freely debating theoretical issues at a time when our party has already adopted correct political orientations toward renovation constitutes a great advantage to our ideological task.

The third advantage is that after 2 years of renovation work, we have acquired some initial results and experiences. This means the new theoretical thinking and the new political orientation have begun entering life. Many good models and new factors have appeared in all domains—even in the most difficult and complex areas. This is very significant. Communists are always optimistic and confident—mainly because we look at things from the viewpoint of development and we treasure new factors even though they are still budding. In the history of our party we have at times encountered setbacks, but owing to our timely drawing on experiences, we could always find new factors to help us win victories.

We have obtained our present new factors not from failure, but from success because we know how to apply new policies and mechanisms. Therefore, these factors are very valuable. Sometimes these new factors can be seen as spots of light that are still in the progressive stage and whose quantitative development is hardly visible. They can be seen only when we go down and stay close to the grass roots. It is like a heating pot of water. If it is viewed from the outside one cannot see the water boiling or evaporating, but if a hand is dipped in the water, one can feel it warming. If a thermometer is dipped in the water, one may see the temperature rising gradually from 4 to 5, to 6, and higher degrees Celsius. After returning

from their visits to grass-roots establishments, many of our comrades have realized that one can see only difficulty and confusion from the center. But if we go down to the rural areas or to factories and establishments, we can see many creative, flexible ways of thinking and working and, therefore, we would be able to discover a solution. It can be said that in certain rural areas the situation has become "hotter" rather than "warmer." Peasants in many localities are eagerly engaging in production. The contractual procedures advocated by Resolution No 10 and the carrying out of buying and selling activities with peasants at agreed-upon prices are making peasants more enthusiastic about producing foodgrain and in reclaiming wasteland to grow rice (as is the case with Dong Thap Muoi). This is encouraging to us since foodgrain is the most important objective in our socioeconomic plan. New models and factors are the fruits achieved by our manual laborers and intellectual workers through their realistic activities, and they have proved the correctness of our political lines. In the coming years there will be more progress in party leadership of the socioeconomic field if we know how to review these things in order to draw lessons that we can disseminate to others. If we know how to make our party cadres and members and the masses correctly realize this problem, we will be able to enhance their confidence and determination to achieve renovation.

Our fourth advantage is that the policy of broadening democracy and of openness has been fast entering everyday life and has won acclamation from a broad section of party cadres and members and the masses. In various activities—from party internal activities to the activities of various mass organizations and people-elected organs, at scientific seminars, in the press, and in the many cultural and artistic activities—the ideas of achieving democracy, looking squarely at the truth, and renovating the way of thinking and working are being rekindled. In view of the current popular movement to demand the return of land, it is necessary to realize that besides a complicated aspect, there is still a positive aspect. Earlier, some localities were too stringent in giving out contracts while the purchase price set by the state for rice paddy was too low; peasants had to return land and seek other professions. Now they are claiming the land back and are very interested in rice planting. This is a new, encouraging factor. In past years people only relied on the press to air their views. Those papers that could faithfully reflect the people's struggle against injustice, coercion, and exploitation would win the people's trust and love and even their "offer of incense and prayers" (as described in Tran Quang Huy's report entitled: "Testimony of a Defendent"). Learning how to rise up to mount a face-to-face struggle and to play a major role in fighting negativism is gaining momentum to become a mass movement for renovation. If we know how to guide this movement and prevent it from undergoing unexpected changes and from being exploited and driven off course by miscreants and the enemy, it will become a very powerful force in the struggle against negativism, conservatism, sluggishness, and bureaucracy, and will

promote renovation, not only in the field of socioeconomic activities but also in the building of a clean, steadfast administration capable of staying close to reality and the people and observing the people's genuine right to mastery. This is a very great advantage that our party expects in its cause of renovation. It is necessary to realize this great advantage so as to strive to develop it. We should not see only the negative, difficult, and complicated aspects, for this may lead us to pessimism or a loss of fighting determination.

Of course, we should not paint everything in rosy colors. Apart from the advantages, there are also very great difficulties.

First of all, the socioeconomic situation and the problems concerning distribution, circulation, prices, wages, money, and inflation still remain very acute. The state-operated production and business sectors, which assume a key role in the national economy, are facing many difficulties.

The livelihood of the salaried and the armed forces, the important mainstay of the new regime, is yet to be improved. Protracted difficulties still lie ahead. As far as ideological work is concerned, we still fail in our attempt to make people within our party and within society clearly understand the complexity and causes of these problems. As a result there is a mood of political uneasiness and dissatisfaction with the party's leadership and the state's management. Some people have said: "During the war of resistance we met heroes and heroines everywhere we went. Now that we are enjoying peace negativism develops right in our own backyard." Others have even said: "We only want to know if we will get a pay increase or if the prices of goods will decrease. We are not interested in anything else." What a difficult situation! Therefore, in its conclusions, the Political Bureau has pointed out: "Important as it is, ideological work should not be the only means to be used to change the current ideological situation and social moods. To bring about changes in the ideological situation and create a revolutionary movement of the masses to promote renovation, all party committee echelons, state agencies, and mass organizations should adopt well-coordinated measures to improve the socioeconomic situation, and care for the people's livelihood and provide them with employment. They should satisfactorily do all jobs that can be done, one by one, thereby gradually unraveling the difficulties in each establishment, sector, and area. First of all, they should care for the livelihood of the salaried and the armed forces while satisfactorily meeting the pressing demands for the maintenance of public order and security and for the renovation of organization and personnel."

Second, there is an increase in the number of people within the party and the society who show signs of vacillation. Due to a lack of proper knowledge of Marxism-Leninism, of the true nature of the self-criticism movement in the various parties, and of the ways to

conduct the socialist revolution in the past years, a small number of people have shown signs of vacillation hardly seen before. This vacillation has something to do with the socialist path and Marxism-Leninism. This is something very serious. It is easy to understand that people may remain indecisive in the face of a specific policy or at a certain point in time. Yet, if they lose their belief in socialism or doubt Marxism-Leninism, then this is something unusual. Nowadays some people feel ashamed when they have to say something about the superiority of socialism. Noteworthy is the fact that if they happen to hear somebody scoff at socialism, make fun of Marxism-Leninism, or extoll capitalism to the point of worship, some people keep silent as a sign of approval. Others want to show disapproval of what they hear or a determination to protect Marxism-Leninism but simply do not know how to fight back. This is where the danger lies. There are other manifestations of vacillation arising from a lack of proper knowledge of the new policy toward the development of our commodity economy and multicomponent economy. For example, when the contract system advocated by Resolution No 10 was applied to the rural areas, a number of our comrades expressed fear that this move would destroy the revolutionary gains. Upon learning about the promulgation of the law on investment and the policy aimed at promoting private and individual economies, some comrades alarmingly said that the party was going to change the course of our advance toward socialism. Due to a lack of proper knowledge of restructuring in the Soviet Union, some people were confused by reports on scandals there. They said to themselves: Socialist construction has been carried out in the Soviet Union for 70 years now but that country is still inferior to the capitalist countries in every field. Well, where does socialism lead? Lenin once said: Imperialism is capitalism in its death throes and rottenness and the herald of the preceding night of the proletarian revolution. Some people made fun of Lenin's conclusion as follows: "What a long night it is! It has lasted for nearly a century but dawn is still out of sight." Vacillation to such an extent means deep-rooted doctrinal and ideological indecisiveness. It would be dangerous if the party fails to establish ideological orientations to cope with such a situation. Because the enemy of socialism is trying by all means to take advantage of this situation to conduct sabotage against us, we must remain very vigilant.

Third, how to advance the movement for democracy and openness in the right direction and to accelerate the process of renovation?

Carrying out renovation means changing old, erroneous things in every aspect. Along with advocating renovation, we must arouse a spirit of democracy among the masses to enable them to voice their aspirations. While the masses can welcome the correct policies at present, they can also ask for a correction of all the wrong things in the past. This will lead to a movement for the correction of mistakes in all domains. We must solve the land problem before other issues. In the current process



of fostering democracy and openness, apart from the aforesaid good aspects, there have emerged tendencies toward deviation. Some people have demanded absolute democracy and openness as well as press independence from the party committee and other leading echelons. They have also reacted to those who held that democracy and openness must be fostered within the scope of guidance and leadership. In fact, these people want the movement for democracy and openness to be fostered under their own guidance, that is, to allow the movement to develop in a way that could lead to a chaotic and anarchic situation. Chaos and anarchy will only benefit those who seek to "fish in troubled waters," and to derive personal gain through many different means. Manifestations of factionalism are reported also to have emerged in the movement for democracy and openness. There are even serious manifestations of factionalism in various activities (such as those of a group of persons at the association of writers and artists in Lam Dong Province). The tendencies to absolutism, extremism, and factionalism in the movement for democracy and openness only serve to support people with conservative views who do not advocate renovation. These people used to say: "Renovation, democracy, and openness will not bring anything but confusion and chaos."

Therefore, to vigorously advance the movement for democracy and openness in the right direction, we must struggle simultaneously on both fronts—against extreme democracy and openness as well as against conservatism. Meanwhile, we must realize that the enemy is trying to exploit these two deviant tendencies and must not adopt a vague viewpoint and relax our vigilance. The struggle to firmly maintain the party's correct guidelines and vigorously foster democracy and openness is developing in a very complicated manner. By failing to correctly and skilfully struggle against extremism, we will allow ourselves to fall into the trap of conservatism and to return to the wrong trail. This is detrimental to the effort to encourage renovation and will create great difficulties for us in the immediate future.

These advantages and difficulties, now at a turning point, can develop along two directions, good or bad. The bad direction could lead to a dangerous situation, and requires our party to remain extremely alert. At this turning point the situation could also undergo fine and rapid changes if our party achieves an identity of views and solidarity from top to bottom, if it can prevent all acts of factionalism and not allow opportunist elements to meddle in its affairs or to take advantage of the process of democracy and openness to deceive and flatter the masses, and if it knows how to bring into full play all the advantages to surge forward. Meanwhile, if we allow a heavy mood to spread all over the party and society, if we allow the movement for democracy and openness to go astray and to sow division and factionalism, and if we fail to hold on firmly to the banner of Marxism-Leninism, the process of renovation still can be carried out but at a high price because of numerous difficulties, and this is certainly what our enemies want.

**Nguyen Van Linh Speaks at Medical Ceremony**  
*BK2802113989 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
2300 GMT 27 Feb 89

[Address by Vietnamese Communist Party Secretary General Nguyen Van Linh at 27 February ceremony in Hanoi marking Vietnam's Medical Workers Day—recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades: Today, on the occasion of Vietnam Medical Workers Day, the traditional day of our country's public health sector, I am happy to attend this cordial meeting with you, the outstanding delegates of Vietnam's public health sector. This is also an opportunity for our entire party and people to express our appreciation and gratitude to physicians for their noble self-denying labor spirit, and to assert the noble position of physicians in our society, a society characterized by profound humanitarianism.

On behalf of the party Central Committee, I warmly hail the contingent of Vietnamese health workers, a glorious contingent which has made great contributions to our country's revolutionary undertaking, thus contributing directly or indirectly to all achievements scored by our people in their combat, work, and national defense and construction. I would like to extend my cordial salutation to all cadres and workers of the health sector, both civilian and military, including cadres and workers of the pharmaceutical sector—those who day and night try to overcome difficulties in caring for the health of our people and troops.

I welcome the initial renovative changes in the health sector, its progress and results achieved since the sixth party congress, and its success in improving the management mechanism and operating procedures to build and consolidate the therapeutic and diagnostic systems, accelerate production, improve the circulation and distribution of medicines within the country, and strengthen the contingents of medical cadres. At a time when the country is faced with many difficulties, you, comrades, have actively coped with epidemics and natural disasters, vigorously stepped up activities to provide primary health care, exploited all potentials of national medicine, and coordinated operations with the Red Cross and National Medicine Association to provide medical care for the people.

Many advanced models have appeared in the prophylactic and therapeutic movement and in family planning. Immunization has expanded, bringing about positive results that are rather high in some localities. Quite a number of hospitals have tapped various sources of funds, including hospitalization charges, to maintain and ensure the quality of treatment, training, and scientific research. Efforts have been made to combine theoretical with practical work to train physicians who are competent to practically serve patients in localities. More attention has been paid to scientific research. Outstanding achievements have been scored in traditional and modern medicines and have been highly

appraised by international friends. Some of these include the surgical operation to separate the Viet-Duc twins, Ton That Tung's liver operation, microsurgery, acupuncture, chiropractic, and so forth. Many pharmaceutical installations have actively exploited local sources of raw materials, overcome subsidization, shifted to cost accounting business, and succeeded in producing some medicines of high value and exportability.

The public health sector has made some progress in expanding international cooperation, receiving effective international assistance and aid, and developing cooperation with fraternal countries. The duty tour of Vietnam's medical cadre team in Armenia to help overcome the recent earthquake aftermath was a vivid manifestation of warm and lasting Vietnamese-Soviet friendship.

Outstanding examples of courageous and creative labor by physicians have appeared in the labor movement in Vietnam's health sector. They are conscientious, devoted, and highly competent physicians. No matter what the circumstances, privations, and hardships, these comrades have wholeheartedly served the people and troops, implementing Uncle Ho's teaching that physicians should be like kind mothers. These comrades remain worthy of the title "the people's doctor" and "emeritus doctor" which will later be conferred by the Council of State.

Dear comrades: The health sector owes all the aforementioned achievements to the attentive contributions and efforts of all the party members, people, cadres, workers, and civil employees of the entire sector and, at the same time, to the assistance and valuable cooperation of international friends.

On this occasion I would like to express my sincere gratitude to all countries, international organizations, and nongovernmental organizations for their multifaceted medical help for our people.

Dear comrades: After 2 years of implementing the sixth party congress resolution, apart from the progress and achievements, the health sector is faced with very heavy tasks. The environment of many localities is still polluted and some diseases tend to reoccur. The combination of national medicine with modern medicine is still limited. Medical equipment and medicines are still in short supply and many medical installations have continued to degrade. Many medical activities have not met the demands and expectations of the people.

The reasons for the above situation are that our economy is still fraught with numerous difficulties, the entire society does not yet pay appropriate attention to public health activities, public health activities in the society are still poor, and the leadership of the party and administration in various localities is still unsubstantive and ambiguous. Meanwhile, the public health sector does not have a practical renovative plan which is bold enough to meet objective requirements.

To alter the above situation, along with considering increased capital investments in public health in a way suitable to the state's capabilities, it is necessary to come up with harmonious policies and measures aimed at widely popularizing health care, effecting a vigorous change in all public health activities along the direction of disease prevention, resolving environmental problems regarding public health, and broadening all activities in order to better primary health care, prevent and combat epidemics and diseases, lower the population growth rate, and vigorously develop the latent potentials of traditional medicine. On the other hand, it is necessary to boldly renovate the public health system and its management mechanism in such a way as to suit the commodity-based economic sector; to promptly shift all activities concerning the manufacture, circulation, and distribution of medicines and medical instruments to the mechanism of economic accountancy; and to quickly renovate scientific training and research, broaden international cooperation, and promulgate those policies which are suitable to the renovation of the economy. Particularly, I would like to remind you comrades, of the need to develop even more vigorously pharmacology in which our country possesses a huge potential. We must plan the widespread cultivation, both concentrated and scattered, of medicinal plants in such a way as to suit the soil conditions and climate of each area, and we must satisfactorily carrying out the processing and packaging of these medicinal herbs for sale in the country and for export.

The public health sector must cooperate closely with various sectors and echelons in working out and implementing a health care program for the entire people, enforcing a new law on health care to be promulgated soon, and implementing those tasks already approved by the National Assembly in keeping with our country's socioeconomic conditions in the current stage and with its actual capabilities.

We must substantively modify our policies on health care and medical treatment and encourage all people to prevent diseases, build themselves physically, participate in wholesome activities, and remain spiritually relaxed and physically fit so they do not have to visit doctors and take medicines.

We must mobilize the contributions from the people and from various sectors and echelons in order to promptly overcome the state of degradation of various health establishments, and we must pay specific attention to mountain and border regions where public health establishments are still in great demand.

Cadres and workers of the public health sectors must actively improve their professional skills, uphold the spirit of serving patients, improve the quality of cadre training, and continue to broaden international cooperation under appropriate forms.

The Council of Ministers must modify and supplement policies and systems regarding public health activities and public health cadres.

Along with fighting negativism, it is necessary to point out and provide concrete guidance for implementation of those things that must be done immediately within the sector, to positively review progressive models, and to widely disseminate and multiply good experiences.

During my recent tour of central Vietnam, I visited and worked with a number of establishments that had attained many good achievements, including the Duy An Village Public Health Station in Duy Xuyen District, Quang Nam-Da Nang Province, which is a good model in public health at the grass roots. Particularly, I was very happy to learn that the Duy An village public health station has maintained health records and given periodic checkups to cooperative members, to the people, and to their children; that it has considered disease prevention more important than medical treatment; that it has cultivated and processed medicinal herbs to sell to the people; and that it has set up a booth to provide such services as distributing contraceptive devices, planning birth control, and so forth.

Together with other models, such models must be widely propagated so other localities can study and imitate them.

Dear comrades: After 2 years of implementing the sixth party congress resolution, we have scored some initial significant improvements. Positive changes are taking place in our economy and our entire society and we have achieved valuable results. The recent happy Lunar New Year festival was a manifestation of these changes.

Although there are still difficulties and obstacles ahead on the renovation path, with our accumulated experiences and based on our practical achievements we can fully assert the correctness of the sixth party congress resolution and the various resolutions issued by the party Central Committee and the Political Bureau over the past 2 years. The party Central Committee will hold its sixth conference to generally review the situation over the past 2 years and set forth guidelines and measures to implement the renovative lines. The year 1989 must certainly be the year in which important changes take place to lay the premises for all our party members and people to struggle and score even greater achievements in 1990, the year commemorating Uncle Ho's 100th birthday, the 60th founding anniversary of the party, and the 45th anniversary of the August Revolution Victory.

On the occasion of the health sector's traditional day, I expect that you, comrades, and all medical cadres and workers unite and struggle to score even more outstanding achievements. I wish you good health, progress, and happiness!

#### **Vo Chi Cong Visits Nghia Binh Province**

BK2602093489 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
2300 GMT 23 Feb 89

[Text] Comrade Vo Chi Cong, member of the Vietnamese Communist Party [CPV] Central Committee Political Bureau and Chairman of the Council of State recently paid a working visit to Nghia Binh Province. In his working session with the standing committees of the provincial party and people's committees, Chairman Vo Chi Cong heard the leading comrades of Nghia Binh report on the province's socioeconomic development situation, especially after 2 years of implementing the Sixth CPV Congress resolution and the party's three major economic programs.

Provincial leading comrades also reported to the chairman various obstacles in the economic management mechanism that must be resolved to create favorable conditions for the development of various economic components, and other issues relating to the social policy aimed at fulfilling Resolution No 10 on agricultural production.

Chairman Vo Chi Cong urged various provincial leading echelons to study carefully and to overcome obstacles faced by various grass-roots units so as to create favorable conditions for them to engage in and exercise the right to autonomy in production and business, while satisfactorily applying other principles in accordance with the spirit of Resolutions Nos 217 and 16 of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau which are aimed at developing goods in term of quality and economic result, especially consumer and export goods.

The chairman commended the Nghia Binh party organization and people for their dynamism and positive efforts in satisfactorily implementing resolutions of the central government and the party Central Committee Political Bureau. He urged the province to draw on lessons from their deficiencies to develop the combined strengths of the masses and the existing potential of the province, while mobilizing the party organization and the people to engage in productive labor to score new achievements and, together with the people throughout the country, contribute to triumphantly implementing the Sixth CPV Congress resolution.

#### **Dong Sy Nguyen Visits Construction Projects**

BK2302091589 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
1430 GMT 22 Feb 89

[Text] On 18 and 19 February Comrade Dong Sy Nguyen, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, paid an inspection tour of the Long Thanh superphosphate plant construction project, the crude oil pipe line project, and the oil platform no 01 at Tam Dao.



Addressing cadres and workers of these units, Comrade Dong Sy Nguyen stressed that the Long Thanh superphosphate plant is a new model project built in accordance with the system of self-capital refund investment designed the Chemical General Department. The state will provide the project with partial assistance with the participation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry and a number of provinces and districts.

In 1988 construction work was carried out in accordance with schedules and in an economical manner. However,

we should develop ever vigorously the dynamism of basic units and the positive assistance of sectors and localities concerned in order to enable the plant to engage in production by the end of 1990.

Comrade Dong Sy Nguyen urged leading cadres of the project to pay equal attention to production and the workers' standard of living at present as well as their prospect in production in the future.

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**DATE FILMED**

14 March 1989

